The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1908. NO. 37

LOCAL NEWS.

Give thanks.

Buy your stationery, blank or printed, at the ITEM office.

Beautiful Thanksgiving post cards for sale at the ITEM stationery department.

Mifflintown is to have a bank, for which a suitable building is to be erected.

Lycoming commissioners would like to dispose of a ton of ballots, spoiled in printing, as waste paper.

Eleven deer and twenty bears are reported as having been shot and killed in Lycoming county last week.

Mrs. Harriet Wood purchased at Orphans' Court sale last Friday the home on Grant street, the property of her late husband, for $650.

About one-half mile of cement walk was laid in the borough of Saltillo during the past summer. Our sister town is fast gaining prominence in the class of up-to-date places.

Strangers from various sections of the country who come to this locality to engage in a few days' hunt are daily seen arriving or departing on Pennsylvania trains at this station.

A party of yonng folks were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Miller on Main street Friday evening. Music and games of various kinds were indulged in to the delight of all present.

The death of William Warner, of Derry, develops the fact that an osteopath is not qualified, under state law, to give a death certificate. The services of the coroner have been required for an autopsy and possibly an inquest.

The Central Pennsylvania conference of the United Evangelical church has purchased a grove of fifteen acres at West Milton, Union county, for camp meeting purposes. A large tabernacle will be erected and a site laid out for 150 tents.

The building at McAlevy's Fort, owned by Robert F. Littln, of Lewistown and occupied by L. B. Couch as a general store, was totally destroyed by fire about 11 o'clock on the night of November 16th. Mr. Couch's loss on the contents was about $700.00.

Joseph McFarland, a well known citizen of Tatesville, Bedford county, was found dead in bed on Saturday morning, November 14, in his 69th year. Deceased was a Civil war veteran and had seen much hard service. Two sons and four daughters survive him.

The borough high school closed yesterday evening for the balance of the week and the principal Prof. C. Ray Bender will spend Thanksgiving at his home in Cumberland county. The other three schools will close this evening for the balance of the week in order that all may enjoy the National feast day.

The Rev. A. C. Lathrop, pastor of the Baptist church in Clearfield, has resigned his charge to accept a call to the Mount Union charge. The Rev. Mr. Lathrop also recently had a call from the Baptist congregation at Everett, Bedford, county, but did not accept it. The change to Mt. Union will take place in December.

Collector J. A. Toomey gives notice to all taxables of this Borough that up to December 31st taxes will be received at face of duplicate—both school and borough—and after that date five per cent will be added. As a matter of econemy to the taxpayers they should avail themselves of the opportunity to save the five per cent.

Ralph Albright, a 16-year-old lad of Yeagertown, Mifflin county, has secured the contract to install the electric wiring in the Newtown Lutheran church, now in course of construction, and despite the fact that his bid was much lower than other and older electricians he is certain he will make some money out of the undertaking. He is now attending the grammer school in Yeagertown.

Following the retrenchment policy of the middle division at Lewistown, the main line yard clerk's office, formerly under the jurisdiction ol Local Train Master T. J. Scott, of Mifflin, has been closed dating from Sunday night at midnight. W. K. McCormick, day clerk, and Harry Sterritt, night clerk, have been tendered positions as freight brakemen. In the future their duties will be performed in the office of J. S. Garrett, yardmaster for the Lewistown division of the Philadelphia and Erie. The main line office at Lewistown was established about three years ago and day and night shifting crews put in service. Both shifting crews were taken off and the office reduced to yard clerks six months ago.

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, led by the pastor.

Sunday services as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 and class at 10.30 a. m.; preaching at 7 p, m. by Dr. C. E. Culver, of Mount Union.

Fourth quarterly Conference will be held December 14, at 3.10 p. m. in the Mapleton church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edwin A Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Services next Sabbath as follows: Sabbath school 9.30 a. m., christian endeavor 6.15 and preaching at 7.00 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev. G. R. Alban, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. M. F. Robley, leader.

Sunday services as follows: Sunday school 9.30, class meeting 10.45 a. m., junior society 2.00, christian endeavor at 6 00 and preaching at 7.00 p. m.

The revival meetings which have been conducted by Rev. G. R. Alban in the U. B. church for the past six weeks, closed last evening. There were fourteen conversions during the meetings and a large percentage of this number united with the church.

Elmer Watson, for a number of years an extra agent on the middle division but recently stationed at Port Royal, was on Monday, November 23 united in marriage at Mifflin, to Miss Odessa Maud Tweed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tweed, of Bellwood. They will reside at Port Royal.

"Ambitious yonng men and ladies should learn telegraphy; for, since the now 8-hour law became effective there is a shortage of many thousand telegraphers. Positions pay from $50 to $70 per month to beginners. The National Telegraph Institute of Philadelphia, Pa., and five other cities is operated under supervision of R. R. officials and all students are placed when qualified. Write them for particulars."

Peter Ambrose Tolan, of Birmingham, who was fatally injured at that place at 6.15 o'clock Tuesday evening of last week while getting off a moving passenger train there, died from the result of his injuries at the Altoona hospital, where he was admitted for treatment, at 7.45 Thursday evening. The deceased was 58 years old and is survived by a wife and six children five girls and a boy. He was a member of the Catholic church at Birmingham. For a time he was employed by the Pittsburgh Limestone company as a blaster in their quarries but of late he had been working on a farm near his home.

J. K. Everhart, a well known stock grower of Newport, met with an experience during the past week in which he is the loser at both ends of the game. He sold a fat heifer to the local butcher last week agreeing at the same time to deliver the animal at the slaughter house. In doing this the animal broke away and took to the mountains. Mr. Everhart being unable to catch it offered to reward any one who would shoot the animal for him. Monday a hunter traveling through the mountains found head, hide and entrails of the heifer buried under the leaves and now Everhart offers a reward of $25 for information that will lead to arrest and conviction of the party who stole his beef.

By reason of favorable action on his application for admission to the Mont Alto tuberculosis camp, Charles F. Banks was last week summoned from his visit to Easton, arriving home Saturday morning. Monday morning he started for the tuberculosis camp at Mont Alto. His many friends hope his stay there may result in his complete restoration to health. This camp has been doing remarkable work in arresting the ravages of the white plague.

J. G. Gillam, of Huntingdon, well-known to our local sportsmen, is spending the deer season on the seven mountains with a party of Reedsville hunters. Word received here from the Bear Meadows conveys the intelligence that Mr. Gillam last week succeeded in shooting a three-pronged buck. We anticipate a visit from Mr. Gillam soon after his return home when all will be pleased to learn just how he happened to do the trick.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Mrs. John Irvin, of Harrisburg, was a visitor to Mapleton Monday.

—Mrs. Mollie Brown and son, of Mount Union, visited friends in town Monday.

—Mrs. L. A. Himes, of Mill Creek, visted among friends in this vicinity last Friday.

—Miss Louie McCarl went to Altoona last Thursday to remain for several months.

—James M. Gregory, of Alexandria, was transacting business in Mapleton last Thursday.

—Miss Bessie Neice is at present employed as saleslady in Shapiro Bros' department store.

—J. A. McHenry, wife and child, of Cassville, were Sunday guests of C. C. Foster's family.

—Mrs. Harry Fry and Mrs. Zeigler, of Altoona, spent a few hours Friday with Mrs. Fred Hoffman.

—Verd Speck and wife and Mrs. Ed Miller, of Mill Creek, were visitors to Mapleton Sunday afternoon.

—Robert Love, who has been spending the past summer at Kewanee, Illinios, is visiting his sister in this place.

—Samuel Dell, of Yeagertown, spent last Wednesday with his brother, J. C. D nd family in Union township.

—W. E. Johnson and daughter, Miss Ada, of near Newton Hamilton, visited friends in Mapleton Saturday and Sunday.

—J. G. Allison, Esq., of Mill Creek, the popular auctioneer of this section, called the sale of Mrs. J. S. Hicks in this place last Saturday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. P, Smith, of Cass township' left yesterday for East Pittsburg to enjoy Thanksgiving with their son-in-law Dr. H. C. Lane and wife.

—Miss Tillie E. Neice and her brother Master Vernon Neice spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday with their uncle and aunt G. F. DeForrest and wife in Henderson township.

—Nelson D. Boring is this afternoon making sale of his household goods and will discontinue housekeeping. He thinks of establishing his residence in Trough Creek valley.

—Stanley Doyle, wife and little daughter have been enjoying the past two weeks sight-seeing in Chicago and other points in Illinois. They are expected to arrive home this week.

—William Ritter, of Mill Creek, one of the sand loaders at the Pittsburg White Sand company's works here, is suffering with blood poison, resulting from a scratch on one of his fingers.

—Kelley Rodgers last week moved from Shirleysburg to the west end of I, N. Swope's tenant house on Railroad street. Harry Fink recently moved into the east end of the same house.

—Willis G. Dell, deputy carrier on the Mapleton Depot R. F. D. mail route. is assisting in the post office this week, the arrangement being occasioned by the serious illness of the postmirtress, Mrs. J. B. Dell.

—J. A. Chamberlain, wife and son, of Altoona, and Miss Lottie Chamberlain, of Warriorsmark, visited friend in Mapleton Saturday afternoon and were guests of Mossine Hooper and wife. They returned home Saturday evening.

—J. Alton Chamberlain, of Altoona, came down to Mapleton last Monday morning and hunted for wild turkeys with his cousin, Mosine Hooper, until Wednesday afternoon when he went to attend the Corbin—Hooper wedding at Mount Union.

—Henry W. McDonald, of Huntington, W. Va., arrived in Mapleton Monday evening and yesterday, accompanied by his sister Miss Jennie McDonald, he went to Lewistown and spent the day with friends. He expects to remain several days with friends here. He is looking well.

—Mrs. Harry Stell and Mrs. Bowman, of Huntingdon, were guests last Wednesday and Thursday of Mrs. Jennie Swope. Mr and Mrs. Stell who for the past two years have been residing in this county where Mr. Stell has been engaged in the lumber business Saturday returned to their former home at Huntington, Indiana.

—Mrs. John S. Hicks last Saturday afternoon made sale of her household effects and about December 5th will start for Anaconda, Montana, to join her husband who is employed by a large mining and smelting company in the copper state. The many friends of the family in this county are sorry to see them move so far away, but hope they may prosper in their new home.

Mrs. George B. Brumbaugh.

Mrs. Martha Brumbaugh, widow of George Brumbaugh, died at her home in Marklesburg, at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, November 15, 1908, in her 76th year, after an illness of six months.

Deceased's maiden name was Grove and she had been a resident of Marklesburg since 1865. She is survived by three sons,—Dr. Martin Grove Brumbaugh, superintendent of the Philadelphia public schools; Frank Brumbaugh and Irvin Brumbaugh, who are both engaged in business at Marklesburg. She is also survived by one brother, David Grove, of Grafton, and one sister, Mrs. Susan Johnson, of Marklesburg.

Mrs. Brumbaugh, who was a devout christian woman, was a member of the German Baptist Brethren (Church of the Brethren) and held her membership at the James Creek church, near Grafton. The funeral services were held in this church last Wednesday, preceded by short services at the home at ten o'clock. Rev. W. J. Swigart, assisted by Revs. R. H. and I. B. Brumbaugh, conducted the services.

Mrs. Henry Manning.

Tillie, wife of Henry Manning, died at her home at McKeesport, Pa., Sunday morning, November 15, 1908, of heart failure, aged 46 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Mrs. Manning was the daughter of William H. Wagner, of Huntingdon, W. Va. During the early life of the deceased her parents resided in Mapleton where she and Mr. Manning were married. She is survived by her husband and five children, as follows: Ida, Henry, George, William and James. Besides her father she is also survived by one brother, Harry Wagner, of Huntingdon, and two sisters, Mrs. Nora Owens, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Mrs. Cora Rodgers, of Altoona.

Funeral took place at McKeesport on Tuesday, 17th inst.

Memoir.

The people of our town sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Jonn DeForrest, in the loss of their little son William. He spent the greater part of the summer here and every one had a kind word for the sturdy, brave little fellow, who was always willing and ready to help some one. At school he was quiet and attentive. He was only sick a short time. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. McClain. Though there is a vacant chair in the home, and the sweet voice will be heard no more, William is safe in a land where no harm or temptation can ever come. There he awaits the coming of his parents and friends,

Cassville, Pa. S. V. H.

Love That Never Crows Old.

The wife of a country minister was entertaining some friends the other day, when one of the visitors asked the dominie's wife if she had ever painted a mental picture of heaven. She said that she had not. Moreover, she declared she had not thought it necessary to do so.

"Do you mean to say," enquired one of the visitors, with a show of surprise, "that you have listened to your husband's sermons without feeling that you know what heaven is like?"

"I mean to say that I have not given the matter much thought. When my husband dies I want to go wherever he goes. That will be heaven enough for me," announced the clergyman's wife.

One of the women told her husband that night what the minister's wife said, and the brute remarked:

"That's what I call love that never grows cold."—New York Times

Church Women to Serve Meals.

The ladies of the Mapleton M. E. church will serve dinner and supper on Satuaday, December 5th, in Mrs. Rex's room, known as the drug store, on Main street. In addition to meals served in up to-date style, there will be for sale oysters. candy, ice cream, sandwitches, etc. Price for meals will be 15 and 25 cents. Your patronage solicited.

—Mrs. Julia B. Dell, onr efficient Postmistress, about two weeks ago contracted a heavy cold and since Thursday has been confined to her bed with pneumonia. For the past two days her condition has been improving and this morning she continues to be better, which fact her many friends will be pleased to note.

Victim of Hunting Accident.

Huntingdon Globe: Charles E. McFarland, an Altoona letter carrier, was the first victim of a hunting accident in Huntingdon county on Tuesday.

McFarland was a member of the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian association quartette, which includes C. E. Henderson, A. H. Stackhouse and Herbert L. McFarland. The organization participated in the services at the Huntingdon Reformatory on Sunday afternoon and in the First M. E. church on Sunday evening, The members had planned a little hunting trip in the vicinity of Henderson's home, about twelve miles north of Huntingdon, and made it their headquarters. They were rather lucky on Monday and planned another day in the woods. They started out early on Tuesday morning, but their pleasure was broken up by the accident which occurred about a mile away from the Henderson home.

McFarland and Henderson were walking along close together, the former being not more than a couple of feet in the lead. They had crossed a fence, and while Henderson was in the act of doing something to his gun, it suddenly went off, the charge striking McFarland in the left leg, riddling and tearing the flesh and shattering the bone below the knee. A couple of the boys remained with the injured man until another hurried to a farm house and secured a team and conveyed McFarland to the Henderson home.

In the meantime he had lost considerable blood, the flow of which was not successfully stopped until the house was reached. The services of a physician were secured as quickly as possible and the wounds given the proper attention by Dr. W. H. Boggs, of Huntingdon, who left the patient in the evening. Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning the unfortunate man died from loss of blood.

The remains were brought to Huntingdon yesterday at noon, conveyed to the morgue of Philip Browns' Sons, and there prepared for burial. The body was escorted to the depot by the Huntingdon postmaster, the assistant and a detail of carriers and clerks, and on Fast Line it was shipped to Altoona.

Mr. McFarland was 30 years of age. He is survived by his widow and four children, who have the sympathy of all in the sad fatality that befel the loving husband and father.

Fatal Accident at Ridgeley.

From the Cumberland Alleganian we gleam the following concerning the accident which resulted in the death of Ira N. Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morgan, of Cumberland, former residents of Mapleton:

Ira Newton Morgan, aged 18, a Western Maryland yard clerk, residing with his parents, 41 Hanover street, was instantly killed at 2 o'clock Monday morning in the upper end of Ridgeley yards, near the "Y," at Knobley tunnel, when a heavily laden gondola car of lumber was derailed, falling on its side, catching and crushing the young man in a horrible manner.

A mixed train of coal and lumber had arrived from Thomas, and Morgan was walking down along the dead train, routing the cars to their destination, from the card manifests. On the opposite track a long freight train was passing southbound, destined to Hagerstown, and being helped by yard engine 1003, in charge of Conductor Edward Gunning. As the rear portion of the moving train entered on the curve twelve loaded cars became derailed, and turned over, sidewiping the cars which Morgan was chalking, and the unfortunate youth was caught in the crash and crushed to death.

His body was removed from beneath the wreckage and brought to Central Station on a yard engine, where it was taken in charge by Undertaker Butler.

The dead young man was well known to employes of both the B. & O. and the Western Maryland, having worked for the B. & O. as a messenger and yard clerk for several years prior to accepting employment with the Western Maryland. He is spoken of as a young man of splendid character and intelligence, and there is much regret expressed over his untimely end. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Morgan, two sisters and three brothers.

The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at the Presbyterian church, Rev. James Moffatt, officiating. Interment was made in Rose Hill cemetery.

The Mapleton Item

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Thanks are extended Magistrate House for an addition to the world's best thought in defining a bungstarter as saloon artillery, says the New York Telegram.

Thinks the Cleveland Leader: The worst use which can be made of timber is to burn it in the forests. We know that now, and some day we shall act accordingly in America.

It seems that a New York broker who recently failed had just given an automobile to an actress, this circumstance, suggests the Philadelphia Ledger, leaving only a few millions to be accounted for.

There is death in bright-colored ribbons, declares a magazine medical authority. There is also dye, and pins, and girls, and other good things in them, adds the Dallas News. Why look on the dark side of a bright ribbon?

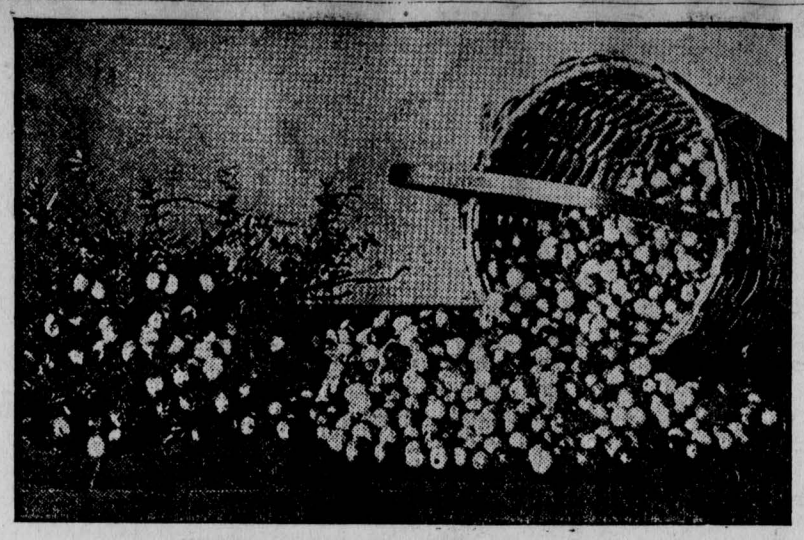
Whether the forests belong to a nation or a state, argues the Denver Republican, adequate protection is a vital necessary—and it cannot be denied, even by the most ardent enemies of the forest service, that the government foresters are setting a splendid example.

One New York clergyman condemns the propensity of Americans to "hustle," and another deplores their uncouth manners. Probably both evils result from the same cause—the desire to get forward in the world, or, as some describe it, the haste to get rich, suggests the New York World. Men who have a real object in life are apt to be hustlers, and few men who are in a hurry can be polite. The complaint against some of our early preachers was that hey to were hustlers and that they were unfamiliar with the usages of polite society.

The political spell binders and writers have been aided in no little degree in disseminating literature to a greater proportion of the country voters than even before through the rural free delivery system, avers the Farmers Home Journal. The rural carriers now number approximately 40,000, or the strength of a full army corps; and their vehicles are in evidence in all the thickly populated states and territories of the Union. The aggregate influence of the prompt dissemination of the news, which is made practicable through their agency is bound to be both lasting and important.

An itinerant barber who doesn't believe in paying rent is said to make a good living in a suburb of Philadelphia by making a house-to-house canvass. "Any one want a shave or hair cut?" he asks when the door is opened. Sometimes it's banged shut in a hurry, relates the New York Tribune, but in most cases he lands a customer. As a rule he makes his calls after 6 o'clock and gets the man of the house after he finishes dinner. By attaching an extension to a dining room or kitchen chair and placing a footstool under the customer's feet he gives the men to be shaved as much comfort as can be found in a shop. The scheme saves time for the customer, and the traveling barber says it beats having a shop.

That famous international swindling syndicate known as the "Spanish Prisoner," so familiar in this country, laments the New York Tribune, evidently seeks its victims in all parts of the world. The Buenos Ayres Herald tells of a letter received by an Englishman in that city from the "prisoner" in Madrid, who expatiates on the calamity that chains him, like another Tantalus, to rock, while a million francs and a fair daughter await him. He asks money to get him out of his predicament, promising a large bonus for the accommodation. There is no positive authority for the statement, but it is understod that in Rip Van Winkle's mail, when he awoke from his protracted siesta, were several letters from the "Spanisn Prisoner" syndicate. Any way, the beginning of the latter's operations is not within the memory of the present generation of newspaper men.



FRESH GATHERED CRANBERRIES.

THE THANKSGIVING BERRY.

By Evelyn Price Cahoon.

DOWN knee-deep in sphagnum moss I went. It was in a cranberry bog in Northern Minnesota. The cranberry loves the sand, so at a little distance the jackpines made a fretted shelter from the hot September sun, for the pine tree also loves the sand.

Close around there was only a waste of spongy moss overlaid with a growth of cranberry vines, for this was the dried bed of what had once been the upper end of the blue lake we could see glittering in the sun.

The cranberry is particular as to its home. It must be sandy loam—never clay. It does not object to a flooding, on the contrary rather likes it—especially in the fall when the hard frosts might nip the berries, and the flooding prevents the freeze.

But the cranberry does like drainage, and so roots itself into sharp sand along the seashore or along the borders of the Great Lakes in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Along the Atlantic, the cranberry bogs have been made much of, and cultivated to the betterment of the berry, both in size and flavor; but along the northern part of the country the wild berry only is found.

The berry is wild and the place wherein it grows is often wild. Miles and miles, that have never known of civilization except by the woodman's axe, are dottel here and there with plats of marsh land overgrown with wire-stemmed vines that produce what was once called the crane-berry, because of the resemblance of the flower to the head of a crane. The vine is hardy or it would not withstand the rough usage of those who ruthlessly uproot the vines in a careless effort to obtain the fruit.

Whole families at a time go out to pick the berries by the bushel. The plant blossoms in June. In September, although the berry is still a delicate pale green, the swamps are invaded, for the rule is, "First come, first served," or perhaps more properly, "Finding's keeping," as little boys say.

For many a family, in its first year of settlement in the "burntover lands," among the northern pines, this cranberry crop, together with that of the blueberry and the wild red raspberry, provides the only supply of actual cash.

Father, mother and children hurry each morning into the marsh, where all but the very youngest spend the day picking with might and main. It is not delicate work, this picking. The practiced hand runs the fingers, curved upward and spread rake-like, under the wiry branches, and then draws them upward, retaining the round, green-white berries, but allowing the tiny flake-like leaves to fall back through. A smart picker can gather several bushels a day, and they sell at about a dollar and a half or two dollars a bushel in the grocery at the nearest town. From here they are shipped in crates to the city and, when they finally reach the housewife, are selling at twelve and a half cents a quart or four dollars a bushel.

At this and at the blueberry season the Indians on the remaining reservations are allowed to leave the reserve to pick and sell the berries. They are reckless in their picking as, indeed, are some of the whites; and have no regard for the life of the vine. Many use a sort of pronged scoop, which they run under the stems, raising up the fruit, but also unfortunately dragging up the vines by the roots.

Along the Eastern coast, as the berry became scarce, and the price proportionately high, the thrifty Yankee set out new plants in the old bogs. It is easily done, for the stems take root readily if simply thrust in the sand, and in three years from rooting are producing fruit like the native plant. This is one method of field planting, setting the little bunches of twigs something less than a foot apart, all over the field.

Another method practiced is to cut a quantity of twigs into inch-long pieces, and scatter them broadcast like wheat and harrow them in.

In these cultivated fields, where the berry is protected, there is no need of picking before the fruit is ripe, so it is not gathered until crimson in October. When the early frosts of September come on, the farmer as a measure of protection, floods his field by a system of irrigation similar to that in use on the arid plains of the West.

This is the season when on clear, still nights, "As busy as a cranberry merchant" comes to have a meaning; for the owner of a field must hustle around and get all the little squares between the irrigating ditches flooded a foot and a half deep before he can go to bed.

The berries that are raised on Cape Cod have the name of being, in size and flavor, the best produced. Next are valued those raised in New Jersey and New York. But they are all needed, for it takes five hundred thousand bushels to carry the Nation through the jubilant month of November, and somewhat over another five hundred thousand to last the rest of the year.

The Western wild berry is higher colored, but smaller and of not quite so delicate flavor, and is all bought up out West.

Who ever heard of just the right kind of Thanksgiving without cranberries? And the Thanksgiving cranberries, like the Thanksgiving turkey, lasts in well-regulated homes for two or three days.

I remember I dodged once a recurrence of the left-over turkey two or three days after Thanksgiving, by going to a friend's to luncheon. And what do you think she had? Turkey Pink. Turkey again, you see.

I will tell how she made it, for it was good. She put through the colander the cranberry sauce left from the turkey dinner, added to it a spoonful of gelatine, dissolved, stirred in a cup of chopped turkey meat, and set to harden in a mould. When cold it cut like cheese.

The luncheon closed with large cranberries, candied like cherries and equally as good.

WHEN BUYING THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY

When buying the Thanksgiving turkey have the butcher remove the leg sinews, as this will render the drumsticks tender and eatable; it can be done with a fork, but it is difficult.

Put two tablespoonfuls of alcohol in a saucer, light and over it singe the bird; this is much better than paper, as it does not blacken the skin.

Cut off the feet below the joint; after roasting, the jagged bones can be broken off, leaving the leg ends white.

Cut off the head as close to the bill end as possible. Slit the neck skin along the backbone as far as the shoulders. Draw it back and pull out the crop and windpipe, then cut off the neck close to the body. The long flap of skin is to be folded over the back, leaving the breast unmarred.

Make a slit just below the breast bone, insert two fingers, and loosen all the organs from the sides of the cavity. Firmly grasp the gizzard, the largest organ, and pull steadily outward. Cut around the vent, thus removing the intestines intact. Examine the cavity, making sure that all bits of the lungs are removed, as well as the kidneys.

If properly done, all that is now needed is to wipe out the cavity with a wet cloth. Cut out the oil sack, just above the tail, and wipe the skin well. Put a few spoonfuls of stuffing under the breast skin and fill the body cavity, drawing the edges of the latter together with a few stitches.

A trussing needle looks like a darning needle, about twelve inches long. Have ready some firm, stout twine in about one-yard lengths. Draw the neck flap over the back and fasten with a stitch of the threaded needle. Turn the wings so that the tips are under the fowl.

Run the threaded needle straight through the wings and body, entering and coming out above the bone of the second joint. Take a parallel return stitch, bringing the twine under the same bone. Pull the twine tight and tie, leaving ends three inches long hanging.

Push the legs against the body, take a second stitch, going over the thigh bone; in returning run the needle under the bone. For the third stitch, pass through the ends of the legs and return through the fleshiest part.—Atlanta Journal.

Remorse.

"I am very sorry, Victor, to think you were such a glutton. Are you not sorry yourself that you ate so much turkey?"

"Yes, mother, 'cause I hadn't any room left for mince pie."—Harper's Bazar.

THANKSGIVING.

One prayed aloud his thanks, and many heard—
But when he passed forth from the house of prayer
He wore upon his face his secrets bare,
While those who met him sighed, and thought with pain
Of all the year had lost them, of the reign
Of grief and sorrow on this earth of ours.

One wore upon his face the smile of peace,
As if he held communion close with God,
And loved the world and all who on it trod;
And those who met him smiled, and thought how fair
The world must be to him—and straightway there
Rose in their hearts a glad thanksgiving hymn!

—Ruth Sterry, in The Criterion.

THANKSGIVING DAY
Yellow pumpkins in the fields,
Summertime is past
Brown nuts dropping in the woods,
Thanksgiving comes at last
Roaring winds and russet leaves,
Winter's on the way,
Long years ago, 'twas just the same
On good Thanksgiving Day

MOTHER'S MINCE PIES.

Thanksgiving Day is almost here;
It brings back times when I
For weeks, would dream of cranberries,
Of turkey and of pie.
It brings to mind a memory—
One that can never fade—
A picture of me eating pie—
Mince pie that mother made.

The mincemeat mother used, she made,
Such meat you cannot buy;
She never had a cook book when
She mixed things for her pie.
With raisins she was liberal;
Big, juicy raisins, too;
She'd smile as I devoured pie,
And as my belt line grew.

Thanksgiving Day is almost here,
But mother's gone, long since;
No more the day brings juicy pies
Of mother's homemade mince.
Thanksgiving Day! I wish that I
Could have some fairy's aid,
I'd have her summon from the past
Some mince pies mother made.

—From Good Literature.

PICKING CRANBERRIES FOR THE THANKSGIVING DINNER.

THE NATIONAL BIRD.

On lamprevs stewed let gourmets dine,
Their palates keyed with caviare;
Toward pheasants stuffed let some incline,
Or juicy tid-bits from the hare;
Let others rave about as rare
Rich venison with gravies murky;
My choice is—boldly I declare—
A tender, plump Thanksgiving turkey.

Let some laud ham that's drenched in wine
Or dote upon the rib that's "spare;"
Let those that dwell beside the Rhine
Choose the bologna for their share;
Let Presidents pursue the bear
And write thereof in manner clerky;
My choice is—boldly I declare—
A tender, plump Thanksgiving turkey.

Some for the fat opossum pine
And seek it in its Southern lair;
The canvasback, with jelly fine,
Proves to some appetites a snare;
Some hold the daintiest of fare
The little ricebird, pert and perky;
My choice is—boldly I declare—
A tender, plump Thanksgiving turkey.

O Epicurus, I divine
Your choice might seem both queer and quirky,
And so to you might also mine—
A tender, plump Thanksgiving turkey.

—Archibald Crombie, in New York Sun.

The swan is the longest lived of all birds.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. H. MARTIN, PH. D.

Subject: The Abundant Life.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sunday morning, in the First Church of Christ (Disciples), the pastor, the Rev. Herbert Martin, Ph. D., preached on "Religion and Life." The text was from John 10:10:"I came that they may have life, and may have it abundantly." Dr. Martin said:

Christ came not to teach a theology primarily, if at all, but to give life, more life. He came to give life to others rather than live a self-centered life. I came that they may have life. He came to give life here and now. His emphasis was upon the present life. He that hath the Son hath life. Life in the future is a corallary to present life. To have life here and now is the only guarantee, the only possibility of future life.

The value and need of religion for the present life are being emphasized to-day as at no time since the early Christian era. This identification of religion and life tends to make religion a normal phenomenon in human experience. Religion has long suffered because of its almost exclusive other-world emphasis. Its removal to the future as the proper sphere of its activity, its other-world advantages caused men to regard it as an abstract, vague and unreal, and to treat it as having little practical benefit for the present. Under such conditions religion would be disregarded, or, if accepted, it would be in an almost altogether objective way as a precautionary measure, and thus never become a vital element in the program of daily life. The normal man is intensely interested in the present, and in the sweet by-and-by only as it is related to his present interest. If religion is to cut any real figure in this life it can do so only as it links itself to and identifies itself with his present interests. And this religion is capable of doing, and is doing. The Master identified Himself with the life of the people; in fact, He came that He might give life to the people.

The same hopeful sign is discoverable in the educational world. Compare the curricula of the schools and colleges of other days with those of to-day and how evident is the difference. Education as preparation for living in the far future, even of the present life, does not and never did appeal to the normal mind unless the appeal was effected through a liberal application of physical force. Since the days of Rousseau education as mere preparation has gradually and beautifully fallen into disrepute. Educators have discovered the practically complete absorption of the child in the present. They have discovered, furthermore, that even the young child must live while being educated, and that as such it must enjoy certain rights. As a result of these discoveries education is no longer a mere formal process whose goal is utterly remote from the present life interests. Education aims to equip the student for present living since he must live while he is in process of being educated. You cannot take a boy of fifteen years and educate him for some position at thirty and expect him to fill that position satisfactorily if you wholly disregard the fact that he lives and must live from fifteen to thirty. Modern education takes note of this and seeks, while looking toward the future, to qualify the student in the largest way to live the fullest life in the present days and by so living will he be able to realize those future expectations. In addition to form, education gives content, or better, to-day minds are formed and fashioned by giving them a content. Education and religion seek to vitalize the present and out of it to make possible the future. Their aim is one, inspired by the Master, to give more life.

Jesus came with life for the people and brought it to the people. He sought the people. He went out after them instead of waiting for the people to come to Him. His life was one of faith in God and service to and among men. He came to minister, and did minister. He came to give life and He gave it every day. The life of men was being enriched and ennobled as He gave Himself, His life to them each day. The giving of His life on the cross was, from this point of view, the final act of that life which was, par excellence, the life-giving life. Organized religion is beginning to go out after and to the people. Churches have long since ceased to be built whose entrances are guarded by iron gates and padlocks. "Strangers welcome," that condescending phrase, does not appear so frequently on our church signs. Religion has girded herself for service. She is working in the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and is found in settlement and slum work. Her voice is heard in the factory noon-day meetings, on the street corners, in the theatres and in all the busy haunts of men. Organized religion is hearing the Master's voice, is catching His inspiration who said, "I came that they may have life." So of education. It is being given to the people. It is no longer the peculiar privilege of the few. The people are being sought out and compelled to be educated. Education is for the people and is being given to the people.

Education aims to give more life to the individual, and more life for more individuals. It is true that knowledge enlarges one's world and contributes to his survival. His horizon is widened, his ideas and ideals are enlarged, he discovers a deeper meaning in things, life takes on other and better aspects; in short, he possesses a larger life. This larger life, more life, is becoming possible for more individuals. While this is true, there remains yet much to be desired in our public schools, high schools and colleges. Let us remember that in our system the higher the grade the fewer the pupils; that out of one hundred pupils who enter public schools only twenty-five stay long enough to read and write; that only twenty out of one hundred stay longer than the fifth grade; that less than one out of one hundred who enter our public schools graduate from the high schools; that a small proportion of high school graduates enter college, and that a small percentage of those who enter college remain until graduation; all this in the face of the fact that our system is graded largely toward the university. If education gives life it should give more life to a greater number of individuals. Jesus taught that the ninety and nine that were safe within the fold could not furnish an excuse for the neglect of the one that was away. With these things in mind should we rest content with that system which saves the one to the neglect of the ninety and nine?

To produce such a result, no one cause is adequate. It has been frequently said, and with truth, that the course of study does not have sufficient vital contact with the life and interest of the pupil, and consequently, because of its lack of interest for him, fails to hold him. Rapid progress, however, is being made in our own city toward the correction of such undesirable conditions. Another cause, more deep-seated and more serious, is the growing commercial spirit of the day. The dollar is the circle of life. Men sell their own souls and put under tribute their children's for dollars. There is great need for resolute struggle against the allurements of dollars. Too many altars are being builded to the god of gold; too many souls are being sacrificed upon these altars. It is hard, yes, well nigh impossible, to transmute commercial ideals, dollars and cents into more abundant life.

Our course of study may well need revision, may require a radical change in content. But our greatest need is larger and truer ideals established firmly in the hearts and minds of our boys and girls. A greater emphasis must be placed upon moral and ideal than upon material and commercial values. The voice in defense of the child's inalienable rights, his heritage of moral and religious ideals, should ring deep into the hearts of parents. Parents need to learn that the dollar is not the goal of life, that the child is more than the victim of a parent's base ideals; that he is more than a money-making machine. They need to learn that the child has a self-hood to be developed, a soul to be cultured, and a destiny to be achieved. To take a child out of school and compel him to earn money is to deny him his rights, is to degrade him. For parents to do so is selfish, brutal, immoral. I repeat that one of the greatest evils that threaten our nation is our too complete allegiance to commercial ideals. Our mad rush for gold makes us a nation of individuals rather than a democracy. Christ says, "No man liveth unto himself." In New York it sometimes seems as though every man reversed that principle. Individualism is a menace to the life of the republic. There is, as never before, a crying need for parents and teachers to exalt moral and spiritual values; a need to dethrone the god of gold and to reenthrone the God of old; a need to engrave upon the very physical and spiritual fiber of the child's nature the exceeding, the incomparable worth of moral character. Parents themselves need to possess and properly estimate these ideals and then to instill them and give them first place in the hearts of their children. Such ideals of truth and righteousness, implying as they do a profounder sense of social obligation, will contribute in the highest degree to the enrichment of human life, to a more abundant life.

Mighty possibilities are resident in the teacher's vocation because of the material with which he works. Eternal consequences follow therefrom. The true teacher spends little time waiting for pay day to come. His is a worthier work than that of a mere wage earner. He is a maker for social betterment, not a mere hireling. As with the preacher, righteousness is his concern; with God he is a co-worker. That our teachers might feel that they are called of God and are doing God's work, there was a Man sent from God who was named Teacher. He Himself says His mission was to give a more abundant life. That was His mission, that was His religion, that was His life. The religious aspect of the teacher's work, the religion of education, if you will, is a subject worthy of more thought than it has received.

While there is an imperative need for teachers with ideals, we must not forget that the ideals must be of possible attainment. We need, then, sane teachers, teachers balanced by perspective. False ideals, ideals beyond the realm of the possible, held up before the young, defeat the teacher's purpose. Hold up before a boy an impossible ideal, making him struggle toward its realization until one day its utter absurdity dawns upon him, and with what result? His cherished idol falls and with it there come tumbling down all his ideal constructs. In this day when our college presidents are little more than money gatherers, when our school principals are little more than clerical workers, there is a positive need for teachers with lofty ideals, but ideals within the realm of possible achievement. Impossible ideals made for lawlessness rather than for righteousness and the betterment of life.

We need, finally, to rediscover the meaning of life, to learn that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesses. We need to rediscover the fact of God.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 29.

Subject: World's Temperance Sunday, Isaiah 28:1-12—Golden Text, 1 Cor. 9:27—Commit Verse 11—Commentary.

TIME.—725 B. C. **PLACE.**—Jerusalem.

EXPOSITION.—I. The Destruction of the Drunkards of Ephraim, 1-4. By "the crown of pride" is meant the city of Samaria (see R. V. and cf. 1 K. 16:24). It is here compared to a chaplet of flowers on a drunkard's brow (R. V.). This chaplet of flowers, says Isaiah, "shall be trodden under foot," because of their sin and pride. The people of the northern kingdom as a nation are spoken of as "the drunkards of Ephraim." Drunkenness seems to have been so widespread as to have become a national sin (cf. ch. 5:11, 12; Hos. 7:5; Am. 2:6, 8, 12; 4:1; 6:6). The effect of their drink upon them was that they were "overcome" (literally, "smitten down") by it. Let us not forget that it was "the native wines of a wine-growing district" that did this for Ephraim, and not distilled spirits nor adulterated poisons. Their "chaplet of pride" and "glorious beauty" was after all but a "fading flower." So it is with every chaplet of earthly pride and all the "glorious beauty" of this present world (1 Pet. 1:24). The prophet's answer to Israel's confidence is, their crown of pride was that Jehovah had "a mighty and strong one." This "mighty and strong one" was the king of Assyria (2 K. 18:10-12). The Assyrians themselves were a "bloody," deceitful and rapacious people (Nah. 3:1), but they were an instrument in Jehovah's hand for fulfilling His word and bringing judgment upon His backsliding people (cf. Ps. 76:10). The coming of the Assyrian is described by a threefold figure: "a tempest of hail," "a destroying storm," "a tempest of mighty waters overflowing." The thought contained in these figures is that of widespread and overwhelming destruction (cf. ch. 8:7, 8). Back of all this work of devastation, destruction and desolation was the wrath of God at sin (2:4-9). This destruction, etc., all came upon them "because they obeyed not the voice of Jehovah, their God" (2 K. 18:11, 12). Jesus uses a similar figure regarding those who hear His words and do them not (Matt. 7:26, 27).

II. Jehovah of Hosts For a Crown of Glory, 5, 6. In the midst of the awful desolation of his own time, when every crown of pride and all glorious beauty is a fading flower, the prophet looks forward to "that day" (the day of the Lord's Return and manifestation). So in the midst of present sin and judgment for sin we should look forward (for comfort in our hearts and encouragement in our work) to our Lord's coming again (Tit. 2:13; 2 Pet. 3:12-14, R. V.). "In that day" "a crown of glory" will take the place of "the crown of pride," and "a diadem of beauty" the place of "the fading flower of his glorious beauty."

III. Erring Through Wine, Out of the Way Through Strong Drink, 7, 8. "These also" (the people of Jerusalem), as well as Ephraim, "have erred through wine and through strong drink are out of the way." The prevailing sin of drunkenness had reached even God's representatives, "the priest and the prophet" (cf. ch. 56:10-12; Mic. 2:11). The priests were especially inexcusable because of the plain directions of God's word (Lev. 10:9, 10; Ez. 44:21). They were reeling through strong drink, they were swallowed up of wine, they were gone astray through strong drink (see R. V., Marg.). The result was, they utterly failed in their official acts. They reeled in vision and stumbled in judgment. Wine and strong drink confuse the spiritual perceptions and rob men of judgment. The religious teacher who indulges in them is especially culpable and utterly incapacitated for his holy office. The use of wine and strong drink made their social gathering filthy and disgusting.

IV. How God Teaches Those Who Will Not Hearken to His Word, 9-13. Verses 9 and 10 may be taken as giving us the mocking answer of the people to God's prophet. If we take them this way the people are represented as saying, "Whom will he teach knowledge, etc.? Does he take us for babies just weaned? It is precept upon precept, etc." If the prophet himself is the speaker, then Jehovah is represented as teaching knowledge to babes and not to the self-sufficient (cf. Matt. 11:25; 21:15, 16; Mk. 10:15). These are the ones whom He "makes to understand the message" (R. V.). And the method of His teaching is "precept upon precept" (cf. Neh. 9:29, 30; 2 Chr. 36:15; Jer. 11:7). As they had not listened to Jehovah speaking through His prophets He will now speak to them through foreign conquerors (v. 11, R. V.; cf. Deut. 28:47-49). If we will not hear God's loving and patient call to repentance He will speak to us through cruel enemies. God had called them to "rest." They would not hear that call; so He now sent them conflict and destruction. He calls us also to "rest" (Matt. 11:28, 29). If we will not hear that call He will send us destruction (2 Thess. 1:7-9). The whole secret of their trouble (and of every man's trouble to-day) was that they would not listen to God's word.

STATE NEWS BUDGET

Minister Put in Jail.

The Rev. Adam Henry Hoshauer, ex-pastor of St. Mark's Reformed Church, at Wyndmoor, near Chestnut Hill, is in jail at Norristown, having been arrested at Reading where, his wife says, he had gone in order to be near a widow in whom he had found his affinity. When arraigned before Magistrate Lenhardt on a charge of deserting his family Hoshauer's wife and two boy babies were in court. Mrs. Hoshauer said that last May her husband grew cold toward her and began spending his nights at Reading. She found several notes signed "Gertie" in the parsonage making appointments with him. When the second son was born the pastor said he was disappointed, having wanted a daughter, and grew colder than ever. Mr. Hoshauer's mother, according to the wife, added to the discord by declaring that she had separated another of her sons from his wife and would do it in this case. St. Mark's Church severed its relationship with Mr. Hoshauer as pastor and he disappeared. He was found at Reading. Magistrate Lenhardt held Hoshauer in $800 bail for trial. The prisoner was unable to give bond, and as he was being led away to jail his wife begged him for a kiss. He hesitated, then kissed her in a matter of fact manner. Mrs. Hoshauer is still living in the parsonage at Wyndmoor.

Stopped Wild Engine.

Following the running away of a locomotive on the Susquehanna and New York Railroad at Vosburg, near Towanda, six men on a work train had a thrilling experience. The runaway engine plunged into a flat car on which the men were working. The car remained on the rails, but the workmen were knocked senseless by the collision, and in this helpless state were carried along by the runaway, which steadily gained speed as it dashed toward Mohoopany, a station at which it would have crashed into a fast freight. John Allen, of Wysox, one of the men on the flat car, revived in time to realize the danger to himself and companions. He managed to crawl over the tender and into the engine cab, which he found deserted, the engine having started of its own accord while the engine driver and fireman were at a station for orders. Allen by trying one lever after another finally succeeded in stopping the runaway just in front of the Mohoopany station. The six men all escaped, Allen himself being the most badly hurt. He was deeply cut on the head.

Cattle Quarantine.

Aphthous fever among the herds of ten Pennsylvania counties has not only placed England's embargo upon cattle shipments from this State, but it led to a Federal quarantine being declared by the Department of Agriculture against the entire State of Pennsylvania. The great East Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock Yards have been ordered closed pending a general clean-up and investigation of the outbreak. In Pennsylvania the epidemic has become an exceedingly serious matter. From reports received the counties in which herds have become affected—all within a week or ten days—are Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Columbia, Lehigh, Lancaster, Juniata, Montgomery and Delaware. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board decided to renew its warnings and precautions because of the outbreak in Lancaster, Montgomery and Delaware Counties.

His Campaign Straight.

Referee J. Simpson Kline, at Sunbury, handed down a decision in the Deibler-Burke election contest case, deciding on every point in favor of the District Attorney, A. K. Deibler, of Shamokin. Petitions charged Deibler with being a party to corrupt election law practices in his campaign for office. One of the petitioners was Thomas Burke, of Mt. Carmel, a Democratic opponent of Deibler for election. Deibler is a Republican.

Pennsylvania Hay Barred.

In addition to the order promulgated by the British Board of Agriculture prohibiting the importation of cattle from Pennsylvania, owing to the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease there, the board prohibited the importation of hay and straw, for either fodder or litter purposes. The Irish Board of Agriculture also has prohibited the importation of cattle from Pennsylvania.

Peter H. Strubinger Dies.

Peter H. Strubinger, Democratic feat by Colonel James Stahle in 1894 feat of Colonel James Stahle in 1894 started the long string of Republican Congressional victories in what is now the York-Adams district, died suddenly at his home, in Abbottstown, aged about sixty years.

Pittsburg Judge Resigns.

Judge S. A. McClung, of Common Pleas Court No. 3, at Pittsburg, sent his resignation to Governor Stuart. Judge McClung has been on the bench for seventeen years, and his decision to retire was actuated by continued ill-health.

Scalds to Death in Bath.

Helen Vizore, a girl, accidentally fell into a tub of hot water at Shamokin, and was scalded to death. Her father had filled the tub to take a bath.

Measles Close a School.

At Watters Station, thirty-two out of forty-four pupils in the school are ill with measles and the schools have been closed.

LATEST NEWS

BY WIRE.

Left $18,000,000 Estate.

Chicago, Ill. — Edward, Ira and Mrs. Sarah Morris, executors of the estate of the late Nelson Morris, filed an inventory in the Probate Court. The value of the estate was fixed at about $18,000,000 at the time the will was filed for probate.

Woman Dies at Church Fair.

Cincinnati. — Mrs. D. Lee, aged sixty years, of South Carthage, a suburb, was stricken with apoplexy while in charge of a booth at a fair in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and died in the booth before a physician reached her.

Auto Driver Killed, Others Hurt.

Washington, D. C.—Noble Davis, a chauffeur, was killed and several others were injured by the overturning of an automobile near Hyattsville, Md.

Plan Huge Auditorium.

Washington, D. C.—A great auditorium for the use of national conventions and for the holding of inaugural balls and other large functions, is to be constructed in Washington if the plans of a committee of well known men are carried out.

Glanders Kills a Physician.

Chicago. — Death from glanders, rare in a human being, overtook Dr. Thomas M. Wilson, of Atwood, Ontario, at the Presbyterian Hospital, in this city. Dr. Wilson absorbed the germ of the disease while conducting experiments at Rushwell College.

Frauds May Total $2,000,000.

Chicago. — Further developments in the real estate frauds of Peter Van Vlissengen indicate that the total amount obtained through his forgeries will total $2,000,000, instead of $700,000. The Blatz estate may lose $200,000. Van Vlissengen was taken from the county jail to Joliet to enter upon his sentence, fears being entertained that he might attempt suicide.

Initiation Breaks Leg.

Lincoln, Neb.—Governor-elect A. C. Shallenberger is confined to his room at the Lincoln Hotel with a fractured leg. He was injured while being initiated as a member of the Shriners.

The Emmanuel Movement.

New York City. — The first of a course of lectures on the principles, methods and results of the Emmanuel Movement, which have been arranged for in accordance with the request of a number of clergymen of this city, was delivered at Mendelssohn Hall by the Rev. E. Wood Worcester, D. D.

Fertilizer Merger.

New York City.—Representatives of many fertilizer companies, principally of the South, met here to perfect plans for the merger of the companies into a concern with $25,000,000 preferred and $25,000,000 common stock.

$3,000,000 a Month For Canal.

Washington, D. C.—Construction work on the Panama Canal is now costing the Government about $3,000,000 a month.

BY CABLE.

Kaiser Effacing Himself.

Berlin.—The Kaiser has apparently begun his self-effacement discipline. He excused himself from his customary attendance at the annual meeting of the Association of Marine Architects, which he has invariably attended and dominated, pleading extremely urgent business.

Ruler of Trade Navy of 112 Ships.

London.—Sir John Ellerman, controlling owner of the Ellerman, City and Hall lines and other steamship tonnage, has acquired control of the entire Bucknall fleet of twenty-eight vessels, giving him 112 steamers, with a total of 430,000 tons.

Penny Post Shows Quick Result.

London.—The Postmaster-General announced that the weight of mail matter from the United Kingdom to the United States in the month of October increased twenty-seven per cent. under the penny post, as compared with that in September.

Moro Revolt in Luzon.

Manila, P. I.—Several hundred warlike Moros have gathered near Malabang. A column of five companies of infantry, with a couple of guns, has been sent out to make a reconnoissance. It is hoped that after a parley the Moros will disband peacefully.

Queen Wilhelmina Expectant.

The Hague.—In view of the fact that an interesting event is expected next spring, Queen Wilhelmina has been forbidden by her physicians to hold her customary private audiences. This precautionary measure is to avoid fatigue.

Servia Withdraws Guards.

Belgrade.—The Servian Government has withdrawn its special military guards on the Austro-Hungarian frontier and discharged the reserves recently called to the colors.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CALVIN.

Thanksgiving.

Attend the Ladies Aid festival Saturday evening November 28th. All are invited.

The League last Sunday night at the Calvin M. E. church was very interesting.

Mr. Alfred Pheasant, on his way to Huntingdon, saw a bear near the Hawn's road.

Chalmer Wright bought a farm last week of W. L. Wright but will not move until spring.

Clarence Sipes has a wedding booked for the near future.

John Roland expects to take up housekeeping in the near future, as he got a new wife last week.

Rev. Clayton Long preached a very interesting sermon last Sunday night. His text was "Look up and Lift up."

Emery Grove has returned home from a hunt at Shavers creek. He was lucky in getting a nice turkey and some rabbits.

William Sipes is hauling ties now, wearing a smile on his face all on acccunt of a young American having come to his home to stay.

Samuel Steel is the champion deer hunter this season. He shot a deer that dressed 180 pounds and like a man has now quit hunting deer for this season.

Andrew Smith and Jesse Bowman passed through the city of Calvin on Saturday evening on their way to Bowman's chapel to meeting. Hope they had a good time.

CASSVILLE.

A crowd of our townsmen are camping in the barrens, hunting deer.

Mrs. Sechrist, of Orbisonia, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. W. Heaton.

H. E. Green and wife, of Pittsburg, are spending some time at G. M. Green's.

Grant Cornelius and family, of Smith valley, have moved into the Lodge property.

Mr. Ralph Park, of Saltillo, spent Saturday and Sunday with sister Mrs. Bruce Drake.

Miss Naomi Showalter, of Grafton, is visiting her sisters Mrs. Reeser and Mrs. Horton.

Mr. J. E. Holt, of New York, who has been traveling in Canada, has returned to our town.

Miss Pauline Baker, of Schickshinny, and Mr. Sutton, of Wilkesbarree, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Myron McClain.

The M. E. Sunday school will hold their usual Xmas entertainment Friday evening, the 25th. All are cordially invited.

We are sorry to note that Master William DeForrest who spent the past summer here, died suddenly at the home of his parents at Broad Top City.

LATTA GROVE.

Butchering is the order of the day.

Rev. Reeser is holding a revival meeting at Bowman's chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. Luden Dell Sundayed at the home of W. G. Taylor.

A little boy has come to make its home with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stever.

Mrs. Laura Smith, of Altoona, is circulating among friends in this locality.

Mr. J. H. Stever and family left Tuesday morning to visit friends in Altoona.

A number of our young people attended communion service at Cornelius chapel Sunday.

O. H. Querry is working on his lime kiln and expects to hove some choice lime for sale soon.

Mrs. Phoebe Allison, of Mifflin county, is staying this week with her parents Mr. and Mrs, Samuel Bowman.

One of our young men of late has been spending his Saturday evenings and Sundays at Knightsville. What is the attraction. Lee?

Mrs. Clara Crotsley, of Altoona, and Mrs. Alice Neff, of Alexandria, spent a few days recently with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dell.

Mrs. J. W. Querry, after spending a very pleasant time with her son, Miles, of Altoona, returned home Tuesday much pleased with her visit.

Mr. D. H. Dell and neice, Miss Malva Dell, took supper Monday with Messrs. Luden and Wesley Dell, at their stave mill shanty near Beech Run.

Mr. H. B. Dell left this morning for Cassville where he will be engaged in packing staves for some time. He will spend Thanksgiving with his uncle Mr. James Swope, of Colfax.

School Report.

Report of Railroad school, Union township, for second month ending November 23, 1908: Whole number enrolled, males 18, femaler 15, total 33; average attendance, males 13, females 11, total 24, per cent. of attendance, males 83, females 83, average 83. The following pupils missed no time during the month: Maggie Skipper, Mary Harshbarger, Mary Foster, Clair Harshbarger, Blair Harshbarger, Seward Coder and Frank Foster. Russel Montgomery and Arthur Foster each missed but one day. J. L. Hetrick, teacher.

Some Changes of Minor Officials of P. R. R.

The following changes have become effective among minor officials of the P R. R. system, orders to the effect having been issued from General Superintendent G. W. Creighton's office last week:

P. C. Staley, foreman of the Mifflin shop, is transferred to a foremanship in the Altoona car shops.

P. C. Knapp, foreman of the State Line shop, is transferred to the foremanship of the Hollidaysburg shop.

C. D. Barrett, inspector of the New Jersey division, transferred to foreman of the State Line shop.

E. H. Newberry, assistant engine house foreman at Derry, to foreman of the Mifflin shop to snceed Mr. Staley.

H. R. Finney, inspector of the Middle division, transferred to the position of inspector on the New Jersey division.

F. S. Robbins, inspector at Cresson shop, transferred to inspector iu the Renova shop.

L. E. Rush, inspector in Altoona, transferred to night engine house foreman on the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley division.

T. C. Schneider, inspector at Renova shops, transferred to assistant engine house foreman at Derry.

W. P. Canby, inspector Altoona car shops, made foreman at the car shops at Venango.

T. P. Dunham, foreman of the Hollidaysburg shop transferred to the position of foreman of No. 3 roundhouse, Altoona.

Gamble, of Latrobe, who has been acting superintendent and general agent at Baltimore, is appointed to that position.

J. R. McGraw is appointed assistant engineer of the Buffalo division with headquarters at Buffalo, vice H. S. Meily, transferred to the position of assistant engineer on the Tyrone division.

J. W. Stone, assistani engineer on the Tyrone division, is transferred to the assistant engineer on the Chautauqua division, with headquarters at Oil City.

A. B. Clark is appointed assistant engineer of the Maryland division with headquarters at Wilmington, Del.

Lewistown Man Invents New Process for Making Locomotive Tires.

Thomas F. Vanzandt, of Lewistown, has become the wizard of the locomotive tire making world. Mr. Vanzandt has been an employe of the tire department at the Standard Steel works for a period of twenty-three years and worked his way from the position of apprentice in the machine shops to that of night superintendent of the entire works. His main stock in trade was his practical mechanical ideas. He has been working for the past decade to realize the tire experts dream and has just made known the fact that he has discovered the art of making tires without beckon. In other words, without handling the steel by the aid of tongs, bars, swings and other devices while in a heated state, which is conducive to flat faces, short flanges and other flaws.

The new process consists of a tool with bloom, nine and fourteen inch punches on a solid base, operated by compressed air cylinders. The lump of steel is clipped from the heated billet and passed through its various stages until ready for the finishing rolls, under one heat and without the aid of human hands and without injury to either carbon or tensile strength.

Mr. Vanzandt obtained permission from the Standard and made one order of three thousand tires and there was not a flaw or flat face in the entirs lot. Chemical tests proved the tensile strength to be greater, and experts pronounced the work to be the best they had ever seen. The inventor has applied for patents and as soon as his device is properly protected he will have it placed on the market.

What's Wrong With the Hens?

What is the matter with the egg crop? That may seem only an incident of general productions, but we have as good authority as the secretary of the agriculture for saying that the product of the hen coop is now nearly as valuable as the product of the wheat field. For domestic purposes it is much more convenient. Even though the housekeeper may be temporarily incapacitated any man can serve up his own breakfast, with a basket of eggs and a skillet of boiling water at his command. The egg crop has made a good record for itself during the earlier part of the season, but it has now come prematurely to a dead halt. In mid-winter we look for a short famine in fresh-laid eggs, but its occurrance at this time is unusual and almost unaccountable. We have had a mild autumn and no specially untoward conditions to reckon with, unless it may be the protracted drought, but, if that interferes with the productive qualities of broods well cared for it is a new discovery even among experts.—*Boston Transcript.*

Grandular Fever.

This is the name of an acute febrile disease of childhood, one of the group to which belong scarlet fever, measles and mumps. It differs from measles and other eruptive fevers in that there is no rash, the local manitestation being a swelling of the glands in the neck, especially in the front part of the neck, about and below the angle of the jaw.

The disease is not of common occurrence; and this is rather curious, for it seems to be eminently contagious, all the members of the household, at least all under fourteen or fifteen years, being affected when once the fever gets in a house. Children are the ones who suffer chiefly, infants in arms or very young children. Adults or those above fifteen years are not often attacked.

The attack begins suddenly, usually a week or less after exposure to the contagion, with fever, sickness at the stomach or actual vomiting, coated tongue, constipation and a stiff neck. The appetite is gone and swallowing is painful. Any attempt to move the child's head causes pain, and is strongly resisted. Pressure on the side of the neck from the angle of the jaw to the Adam's apple is usually also painful.

The fever rises gradually for two or three days, reaching its highest point about the third day. At the time also the enlargement of the glands of the neck becomes manifest to sight and touch.

The enlargement may be on both sides, but appears more often perhaps on the left side first, runs its course there, and then begins on the right. It is usually also more severe on the left side.

The disease lasts a week or ten days as a rule, but may be prolonged to two weeks by successive crops of glandular enlargements.

There is no real eruption, although sometimes the flush of the fever may take on a dusty red hue and simulate a rash.

The fever continues as long as the swelling of the glands persist, and after its subsidence the little patient is usually weak and pale for a time.

Glandular fever is almost never fatal, but it may make the child pretty sick while it lasts. The treatment is simple. The patient should be kept in bed in a well-ventilated room as long as the fever lasts; and when the disease is over he will need good food, lots of frdsh air, and possibly a tonic to overcome the anemia and debility.

Sleep in the Open and Keep Young.

A few years ago to have confessed to sleeping in the open air even under the starlit June sky, with its balmy rescented breezes, was to label oneself tubercular. Now a woman can creep into her blankets in the face of a blizzard, needing no other excuse than the restful, dreamless sleep that brings new life to brain and body. Yearly, the enthusiasts for outdoor sleeping increases. Once try it, and not only will you never go back to your bed in a steam heated room, but you will spend your time converting your friends to the idea that there is no greater sedative to tired nerves, no surer cure for colds, no better way to feel the pulse of youth unto old age, than to spend your nights in the open air.

In summer. sleep in a light silk kimono over a cotton nightgown; in winter, wool should always be worn. Pajamas are an excellent choice, covered by an eiderdown wrapper with a large hood that can be drawn down over the eyes. Loose knitted bed-socks and a hotwater bottle insure absolute warmth.

A noted lung specialist, a devotee of outdoor sleeping, declares that soon all houses will be built with provision for outdoor bedrooms, as more and more persons are coming to recognize its tonic effect. Curiously enough, not only does one waken refreshed from a night in the open air, but less sleep seems to be necessary; seven hours outside are equal to ten in a heated bedroom.

Happily for those who have neither porch, tent nor lean-to, a noted specialist has declared that the same effects can be had in-doors if one will only throw open wide doors and windows. The trouble is to make them overcome their inherited fear of drafts. This dread will no longer linger with the next generation.

Sleep in the open air, no matter how you manage it, and life will take on a new color, even to the healthy, while the invalid will soon cast aside his aches and pains under the "God of the out of doors."—The Designer.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac.

For 1909, ready Nov. 15, 1908, best ever sent out, beautiful covers in colors, fine portrait of Prof. Hicks in colors, all the old features and several new ones in the book. The best astronomical year book and the only one containing the original "Hicks Weather Forecasts." By mail 35c. on news stand 30c. One copy free with Word and Works, the best $1 Monthly in America. Discounts on almanacs in quantities. Agents wanted. WORD AND WORKS PUB. CO., 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis Mo. Every citizen owes it to himself, to his fellows and to Prof. Hicks to possess the "Hicks"

Jurors for December Court.

GRAND JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 7TH DAY.

Booher George A, carpenter, Mt Union
Baughman Isaac, stonemason, Mt Union
Boring Nelson, laborer, Mapleton
Cook Henry, clerk, Broad Top City
Corcelius Gaird A, clerk, Huntingdon
Decker Walter N, butcher, Huntingdon
Grove H. G. farmer, Porter
Hoffman Sylvester, farmer, Tod
Herncane Geo B, merchant, Huntingdon
Isett B F, gent, Huntingdon
Mierley Geo B. gent, Huntingdon
Miller John G, painter, Huntingdon
McIlwain Samuel, laborer. Oneida
McArthur Peter, miner, Wood
Naughton Charles, miner, Carbon
O'Connor Frank, merchant, Mapleton
Orner Jr Wm R, farmer, Tell
Querry Clarence B, farmer, Union
Rogers Enos O, gent, Rockhill
Richardson Irvin B, sawyer, Huntingdon
Roddy Jr Thomas, farmer, Dublin
Rohrer Albert, farmer, Shirley
Stouffer Adam, farmer, Walker

PETIT JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 7TH DAY.

Briggs B F, farmer, Tell
Brumbaugh Irvin B, farmer, Penn
Barrick John, gent, Huntingdon
Bollinger Frank, teacher, Shirley
Bachert E A, supt mines, Wood
Bernhart Jackson, laborer,, Mt Union
Buckley Peter, carpenter, Mt Union
Chilcote C C, carpenter, Mt Union
Cree J S, carpenter, Smithfield
Corbin Lewis C, farmer, Juniata
Donelson Samuel, farmer, Marklesburg
Douglass B F, agent, Mt Union
Dean Watson, carpenter, Huntingdon
Dell W H, laborer, Mapleton
Ewing Asberry, laborer. Franklin
Gosnell J T, laborer, Penn
Grove Wilbur, farmer, shirley
Gerlock Peter. blacksmith, Huntingdon
Havens George, conductor, Huntingdon
Hughes A E, railroader, Wood
Hileman H W, laborer, Morris
Isenberg M. W, gent, Huntingdon
Keith Jeremiah. merchant, Penn
Kyper William, farmer, Walker
Kelley Walter, farmer, Juniata
Leary Michael, miner, Dudley
Lightner W B. laborer, Logan
Maloney Raymond, laborer, Lincoln
Murray John, laborer, Warriorsmark
Miller William, farmer, Miller
Miller Curtin, clerk, Shirley
Madden W Scott, teacher, Rockhill
Patterson Addison, laborer, Morris
Reed Charles, blacksmith, Tod
Rohm David, merchant, Huntingdon
Stine Samuel, clerk, Huntingdon
Schuldt Andrew, gent, Smithfield
Shenefelt S B, miner, Rockhill
Shieds P A, laborer, Mill Creek
Speck William, farmer, Carbon
Starr John, farmer. Springfield
Tussey Robert, laborer Alexandria
Wakefield K M, carpenter, Petersburg
Wimer J A, guard, Huntingdon
Winters Samuel, farmer, Porter
Weaver Isaac, farmer, Hopewell

TRAVERSE JURORS, 2ND MONDAY, 14TH DAY.

Appleby Blair, farmer, Dublin
Bouser A J, farmer, Brady
Blair John A, gen', Tell
Banks Charles, laborer, Union
Barnett Johnston. miner, Carbon
Cunningham Frank, farmer, Jackson
Cornelius Ross, teamster, Clay
Cavender W H, engineer, Huntingdon
Clark Elmer E, engineer, Smithfield
Dunlap H. Guy, barber, Smithfield
Edwards Walter G, foreman, Warriorsmark
Fagan James, farmer, Oneida
Goodman John, farmer, Brady
Gehrett Adam. coachmaker, Cass
Hoover Harrison, farmer, Cass
Hallman David H, farmer, Barree
Henderson Walter, farmer, Warriorsmark
Hess W J, laborer, Warriorsmark
Hortou Joseph T, guard, Huntingdon
Holder John, barber, Spruce Creek
Isenberg Frank, laborer, West
Jackson Theodore C, clerk, Huntingdon
Kean J B, salesman, Alexandria
Lane Dutton, farmer, Springfield
Myers W J, coachmaker, Alexandria
Maher William E, miner, Dudley
Murphy James G, railroad supt, Rockhill,
Miller Scott, justice peace, Shirley
Norris J G, blacksmith, Penn
Norris Grove, farmer, Penn
Nace John, engineer, Wood
Porter James A, miller, Logan
Reed William, merchant' Carbon
Riley Bernard J, miner, Carbon
Rumberger O S, postmaster, Warriorsmark
Speck Alex, gent, Penn
Singleton W E, blacksmith, Jackson
Stever George W, farmer, Cass
Smith Hayes R, farmer, Union
Speer Harvey, farmer, Tell
Shoop John W. farmer, Tell
Wilson Christopher, farmer, Warriorsmark

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

CORBIN—HOOVER—At the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoover, in Mount Union, November 18, 1908, by the Rev. G. D. Pennspacker, Harry Corbin, of Huntingdon, and Miss Myrtle Hoover, of Mount Union.

GORSUCH—HEIMAN—At the parsonage of the First M. E. church, Huntingdon, by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Souser, November 18, 1908, Isaac Gorsuch, of Altoona, and Miss Bertha E. Heiman, of Everett.

DIED.

MANNING—In McKeesport, Nov. 15. 1908, from heart failure, Mrs. Henry Manning, aged 46 years, 6 months and 9 days.

BRUMBAUGH—At Marklesburg, Nov, 15, 1908, Mrs. Martha Brumbaugh, aged 76 years.

COX—At Braddock, Nov. 14, 1908, of dropsy and infirmities of old age, Isaac Cox, formerly of Warriorsmark, aged 90 years.

PARKS—In Morrison's Cove, Nov. 11, 1908, Isaac Parks. a native of this county, aged 53 years.

WANTED!

Men to represent us either locally or traveling, in the sale of a full line of easy selling specialties. Apply quick and secure territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Sales Agents Wanted.

$36.00 per week or 400 per cent profit. All samples, stationery, and art catalogue free, We want one permanent agent in this locality for the largest picture and frame house in America. Experience unnecessary. We instruct you how to sell our goods and furnish the capital. If you want a permanent, honorable and profitable position, write us to-day for particulars, catalogue and samples. FRANK W. WILLIAMS COMPANY, 1214 W. Taylor St., Chicago, Ill.

A Complete Newspaper

The only modern DAILY and SUNDAY between New York and Chicago, THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE TIMES-Largest Circulation Daily-Largest Circulation Sunday. DIRECT WIRE SERVICE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD-unexcelled in

FINANCIAL
SPORTING
LOCAL
FOREIGN
THEATRICAL
FASHION
MINING
RIVER
AND
RAILROAD NEWS.

Carrying a larger force of writers than any other Pittsburgh Newspaper.

Our plant is always open to visitors for inspection. Come see the workings of an up-to-date newspaper. Presses running from 11:30 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. and from 2:00 A. M. until 5:00 A. M Color Presses run on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY and get the best. See your news dealer or addres

Circulation Department
THE GAZETTE TIMES
Pittsburgh, Pa.

That The Power Of Money

in making more money is the secret of getting rich is generally admitted.

The average so-called "saving deposit" is only $400—yet this $400 represents 6 per cent interest on nearly $7,000 for a full year. As the most of these accounts were started with a deposit of one to ten dollars and gradually increased to their present size, doesn't it seem that **you** can do fully as well? Make up your mind to **do it**—then it's merely a case of application. Your earnings are as large, or larger, than those of the average depositor referred to, only—you haven't been banking your money.

Come in and let us tell you some other reasons why you should have a bank account.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Mount Union, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 25, 1903.

Meeting of Pomona Grange.

The Huntingdon county Pomona Grange held very interesting sessions in the Court House, Huntingdon. lasl Thursday.

The morning session was taken up by the discussion and adoption of resolutions regarding an equitable and just method of distributing the appropriation to common schools and specifying the duties of officers in connection therewith, also the duties of school directors.

The opening address of the afternoon was made by Hon. W. B. Simpson. He brought greetings from Hawn's Grange and spoke of the advantages the farmers of the state would have when the trolley freight bill would be passed.

Dealing with the trans-state highway, Mr. Simpson said that it behooved the citizens of the Juniata Valley to get busy if they wanted the road through their county aud not through the southern part of the state. He told of the engineers recently in Big Valley surveying and making estimates of the piece of road necessary because through this way the state had already had a good part of the road built, while through the southern end of the state, they have principally the old pike. He closed by telling the Grangers that anything he could do for the county Grangers at Harrisburg, he would do with all his ability and would welcome their suggestions on the state road law.

H. L. Banzhoff, of Altoona, of the dairy and food department, told of the interest the Blair county people were taking in the Juniata Valley road movement and then gave a delightful address on the work of the pure food deparment, telling of how five years ago "store preserves" were made, how oleomargerine has had clutches of the law tighten around it through the work of this department and closed by saying that a national law was wanted on the subject of oleomargerine.

H. F. Cox, of Bellwood, gave an excellent address on some advantages of membership in the Grange and the relation of this order to the farmer.

Mr. Ailman gave an interesting account of the work in the state legislature along the lines of increased school appropriation, giving the history of how the grange alone has by continuous work through this body had the appropriation increased all the way up from a half million to fifteen millions of last year. He said that he could promise also before the next legislature was over that there would be still more money appropriated for public schools.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Whereas, We believe that according to the present system of building state roads, such building seems to be too expensive, and whereas, at the present rate, the state roads are not properly connected, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that money now appropriated by the state for good roads be distributed to the different counties and townships in the state on the basis of the number of miles of road in each county and township; one-half of which appropriation shall be used for the building of new state roads according to the system given by the State Highway Department and the other one-half to be used for the repair and the keeping up of roads not yet built by the state plan.

Whereas, We learn that the legislature of the coming session will be asked to appropriate large sums of money to improve the navigation of the Delaware river and to build a state road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, we admit that these are worthy enterprises, but they are largelv local and if undertaken, it should be done by the national government and the communities that will be directly benefitted, and not by the state. If it is done by the state it will be at the expense of public schools and townships roads; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we the Pomona Grange of Huntingdon county, in regular session assembled, protest against the use of the state's money, and that we ask the state Grange to take similar action.

A session of fifth degree work was held in the grand jury room at the close of the afternoon meeting and fifteen candidates were received into the rank of the Grange.

State Veterinarian Seeks Aid of All Citizens.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE has appeared or has been reported among cattle in the Counties of Montour, Northumberland, Union. Snyder, Juniata Lehigh, Lancaster, Delaware and Montgomery. In each case the outbreak has been traced to cattle shipped from Buffalo, New York, during the last week of October or the first week of November. Since then, the stockyards at Buffalo have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and it is stated by the federal authorities that there is now no danger from that source. Many cattle came to Pennsylvania during the two weeks mentioned. All of these shipments are being looked up as far as this is possible but some have been dispersed and are hard to trace. Hence there is the possibil ty that foot-and-mouth disease may occur anywhere in the State, even in a place least to be suspected.

It is of the greatest importance that outbreaks shall be promptly reported so that all necessary precautions may be taken. Reports should be sent by telegraph—charges collect—to the State Veterinarian at Harrisburg. All citizens should consider it their duty to make such reports, in the interests of the public welfare. Just at this time, any unusual disease affecting the mouths or feet of cattle should be regarded with suspicion. If such disease spread from animal to animal there can be little doubt as to its nature.

In repressing this disease the United States Department of Agriculture is cooperating and is assisting the State Livestock Sanitary Board. As a result of such co-operation it is possible to pay to owners full value for all cattle that may have to be destroyed on account of this disease provided the owners co-operate with the public authorities and do their part to prevent the further spread of infection,

Every veterinary practitioner and every cattle owner should be exceedingly alert to detect the first evidence of this disease and to report it. Where cattle are known to be affected, visitors should be kept away for the disease is one that may easily be conveyed by persons who have been in contact with or near affected animals. Persons who are known to have been on infected premises should be debarred from place where cattle are kept until after their clothing has been disinfected.

The disease is one that causes enormous losses and must be dealt with in a firm and effective way.

LEONARD PEARSON,
State Veterinarian.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 20, 1908.

Woman's Home Companion for Christmas.

The Christmas Number of WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION is one of the most beautiful of the holiday magazines. Its cover is in blue and gold—depiciting the Madonna and Child. There is a beautiful painting in color by James Montgomery Flagg, occupving a full page. Another delightful and unique feature consists of two big pages of old-fashioned Christmas Carols, with decorations by Eanest Haskell.

For the Christmas WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, Edwin Markham has writlen a most beautiful poem, "Before the Gospels Were." It tells the story of the gathering of the materials for the gospels by the disciples after Christ's ascension. "Before the Gospels Were" is greater than "The Man With the Hoe." It is, perhaps, the greatest poem of the generation. It is seldom that a magazine—even a Christmas magazine—offers stories by such an array of great writers as will be found in the December COMPANION—Josephine Daskam Bacon, Anna Katharine Green, Mary Wilkins Freeman, Florence Morse Kingsley, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins.

Above all else, the woman reader will find here a magazine of Christmas helps—hundreds of suggestions for the making of attractive and unique gifts; ideas for the table; for making delicious candies; new neckwear; embroidery; fashions—an almost bewildering array of practical Christmas suggestions.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

$1.00 a Year.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL

DECEMBER TERM 1908.

FIRST WEEK. FIRST MONDAY, 7TH DAY.

International Text Book Co. vs J. C. Laird
Miles F. Bixler, doing business as Continental Jewelry Co., vs Samuel J. Bierley.
M. R. Robb vs D. S. Zern,
D. N. Kyper vs John Zentmyer.
Geo. W. Miller vs Mary S. Barton and B. C. Barton, executors of the last will and testament of Thos. Nelson Barton, deceased.

SECOND WEEK, 2ND MONDAY 14TH DAY.

Dr. J. B. Floyd, Samuel M. Floyd, Mary E. Floyd Jane A. Floyd and Emma Floyd, daughters of Henry Floyd, decd., vs Kulp Lumber Co.
J. F. Trexler and J. L. Trexler vs H. P. Reynolds.
H. P. Reynolds vs J. F. Trexler and J. L. Trexler trading and doing business as Trexler Bros. & Co.
John W. Kean vs D. Cameron Park.
Jesse Chilcott vs Juniata Light a nd Power Co., and The Wilson Electric Co.
J. C. Mierley vs Juniata Light and Power Co. and The Wilson Electric Co.
E. B. Rutter vs Geo. W. Hicks and F. F. Cummins.
Eliza H. Green vs Geo. W. Simpson.
The Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company vs The Pittsburg White Sand Company.
W. E. Kough and Annie Kough, his wife, vs The Borough of Mt. Union and Fred W. Hamburger.
D. M. Cloyd vs H. P. Reynolds.
Eliza J. Myers and Leslie J. Myers vs the Penn'a Railroad Co.
J. Murray Africa and B. F. Africa executors of J. Simpson Africa, deceased, vs J. F. Trexler and John L. Trexler.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table in effect February 3, 1908.

SOUTHWARD.	No. 8. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 6. A. M.	No. P. M.
Mount Union . . Leave	. . .	10 00	11 25	4 35
Mount Union Yard	. . .	s10 05	s11 30	s 4 40
*Aughwick Mills	. . .	f10 17	f11 42	f 4 52
Shirley	. . .	s10 30	s11 55	s 5 05
Orbisonia . . . . Arrive	. . .	10 45	12 10	5 20
Orbisonia . . . . Leave	5 30	10 55	1 45	5 30
*Pogue	s 5 40	f11 05	f 1 55	f 5 40
Three Springs	s 5 50	s11 20	s 2 10	s 5 55
Saltillo	s 5 58	s11 28	s 2 25	s 6 03
*Cole's	f 6 30	f12 00	f 2 55	f 6 35
Rocky Ridge	f 6 37	f12 07	f 3 02	f 6 42
Cook's	f 6 45	f12 14	f 3 09	f 6 49
Robertsdate . . Arrive	7 00	12 25	3 20	00
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 5. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.	No. 7. P. M.
Robertsdale . . . Leave	7 00	8 25	1 35	4 25
Cook's	f 7 10	f 8 35	f 1 45	f 4 35
Rocky Ridge	f 7 17	f 8 42	f 1 52	f 4 42
*Coles	f 7 22	f 8 47	f 1 57	f 4 47
Saltillo	s 7 50	f 9 15	s 2 25	s 5 13
Three Springs	s 7 58	f 9 23	s 2 33	s 5 21
*Pogue	f 8 10	† 9 35	f 2 45	s 5 40
Orbisonia	s 8 35	s10 10	s 3 10	5 55
Shirley	s 8 50	s10 30	s 3 25	. . .
*Aughwick	f 9 00	†10 40	f 3 35	. . .
Mount Union Yard . .	s 9 15	s10 55	s 3 50	. . .
Mount Union . . Arrive	9 20	11 00	3 55	. . .
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12. P M.	SOUTHWARD No. 10. A. M.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD No. 9. A. M.	NORTHWARD No. 11. P. M.
5 25	7 35	Lv. Orbisonia. Ar	8 25	6 20
5 33	f 7 41	*Blacklog	f 8 19	f 6 13
f 5 41	f 7 48	*Cedar Rock	f 8 12	f 6 05
f 5 44	f 7 50	*Locke Valley	f 8 10	f 6 02
5 50	7 55	Ar Shade Gap Lv	8 05	5 55

Trains run daily except Sunday.
Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.
The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time Table without notice.
*—No agent. s—Regular stop. f—Stop on signal. †—Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, President. C. H. KETCHAM, General Manager.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

STORE IS OPEN EVENINGS TILL EIGHT O'CLOCK

Our Big Annual Holliday Opening

WILL BE HELD

Friday Afternoon and Evening

DECEMBER FOURTH

Music will be furnished by Benkert's Orchestra afternoon from 2 till 5, evening from 7 till 10.

For months we have been getting ready for this gala event and invite you to see the great stocks we have to show.

All over The First Floor will be displayed the New productions in Fancy Articles and Bric a Brac, as well as enlarged stocks of useful things for gifts.

Some Things Which Have Just Arrived And Are Needed Right Now.

New Cotton Blankets 50c to $2.00; Part Wool Blankets $2.00 to $3.00; All Wool Blankets $3 00 to $8.50; New Comforts $1.00 to $12.00.

Now is the time to buy.
Every department is full.
If you cannot come write.
We prepay all transportation on mail orders.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

McKELVEY & FIELDS.

GENERAL INSURANCE

And Real Estate Agents,

MOUNT UNION, PA.

L. L. PARKER, Local Solicitor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms B13z.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.

Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-60-tf

Pocket Ledgers 5c to 25c each at the Item Stationery Department

Reliable Goods At Parker's.

For some days past we have been receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS and SHOES which we bought after learning the needs of our customers. The new dry goods comprise Muslins, Canton Flannels, Outing Flannels, late style prints in Calicoes, Ginghams and Ticking.

OUR NEW SHOES

consist of Black and Tan, both in work and dress shoes, and the quality of leather and workmanship is of the best. The new goods are all seasonable and before making purchases elsewhere we invite you to call and examine our stock and learn prices.

We exchange goods for farm products and invite our farmer friends to trade with us.

A. M. PARKER'S

WHERE YOU GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

L. W. ZERBY, Jeweler,

SOLID GOLD RINGS,

Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Choicest Cigars and Tobacco

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

McCorkle's Pool Parlor,

Basement, S. E. Cor. Wright Building, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

GERMAN KAISER YIELDS TO DEMANDS OF PEOPLE

Gives Pledge to His Chancellor For Future Conduct.

VON BUELOW WILL REMAIN

Emperor Surrenders His Personal Policy in Government—Country Rejoices That Crisis Has Been Safely Passed.

Berlin, Germany.—By a complete surrender to the Reichstag and the people the Kaiser averted a clash with the nation that seemed fraught with prospects of disaster and caused satisfaction and joy to replace muttered threats and grave discontent in every part of the German Empire.

After a conference with Chancellor Von Buelow that lasted just forty-five minutes, in which the demands of the nation were put before him and the ultimatum of the Chancellor to resign if he did not give up his personal policy in Government affairs, the Emperor yielded completely.

"It was the bitterest hour of my life," Emperor William said wearily after the conference had ended.

Another effect of the Kaiser's history making interview with Von Buelow is the effectual quenching of almost the last flicker of the mediaeval torch of divine right.

Bluntly, almost brutally, the Chancellor told William III. that he must capitulate to the demand of the German race people, who required of him that he would in future refrain from unwarranted meddling with the affairs of the State and practically leave the conduct of the public business of the country in the hands of his Ministers and the Reichstag.

The conference was perhaps the most momentous of the Kaiser's reign. All Germany heaved a sigh of relief when it was announced that the Emperor had yielded satisfactorily and completely.

Had the Emperor stood firm, even his fawning courtiers were afraid to forecast the outcome, for it would have precipitated a direct clash between the Emperor and the empire.

The meeting between the Chancellor, who in this instance acted as the tribune of the people rather than the representative of his ruler, and the Kaiser was dramatic in the extreme.

Worn and nervous and with none of the old defiance that he used to flash in every look, the Kaiser listened to the unvarnished truth, boldly and mercilessly related.

Public opinion everywhere applauds the Emperor's decision and where twenty-four hours ago there was general revilement of him, he is the object of greater esteem than at any other time in his life. The result is considered a marvellous triumph for Von Buelow, as great a diplomatic victory as even Prince Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, ever achieved.

This meeting, which was watched by the entire German people with the most profound interest, is an outcome of the much-discussed "interview" with an Englishman published in the London Daily Telegraph on October 28, in which the Emperor was credited with a very frank statement of the world policy of the German Empire, and also with being a very good friend with Great Britain. The publication was followed by a furious outbreak in Germany against the Kaiser. He was most severely criticised in the German press and in the Reichstag for his indiscretion, his assumption of the royal prerogative and for unwarranted interference in the state affairs of the nation. Prince Von Buelow replied to these criticisms in the Reichstag, and said that the Emperor in the future would refrain from a repetition of his most unpopular course of action.

SHOOTS JUDGE IN COURT.

Dejected Litigant in Leipsic Wounds Presiding Justice and Kills Clerk.

Leipsic, Germany.—A defeated litigant in the Supreme Civil Tribunal, of Leipsic, drew a revolver and opened fire on Herr Maenner, the Presiding Judge, and the Court Clerk. The Clerk was shot dead and the Judge dangerously wounded.

The assassin, a man named Grosser, succeeded in firing ten shots before he was overpowered. Grosser was plaintiff in a suit concerning the validity of a will, and the decision of Judge Maenner was in favor of the defense. As soon as Grosser heard the ruling he drew a revolver and began firing. Consternation reigned in the court room until he was disarmed.

JUSTIFIES A KILLING.

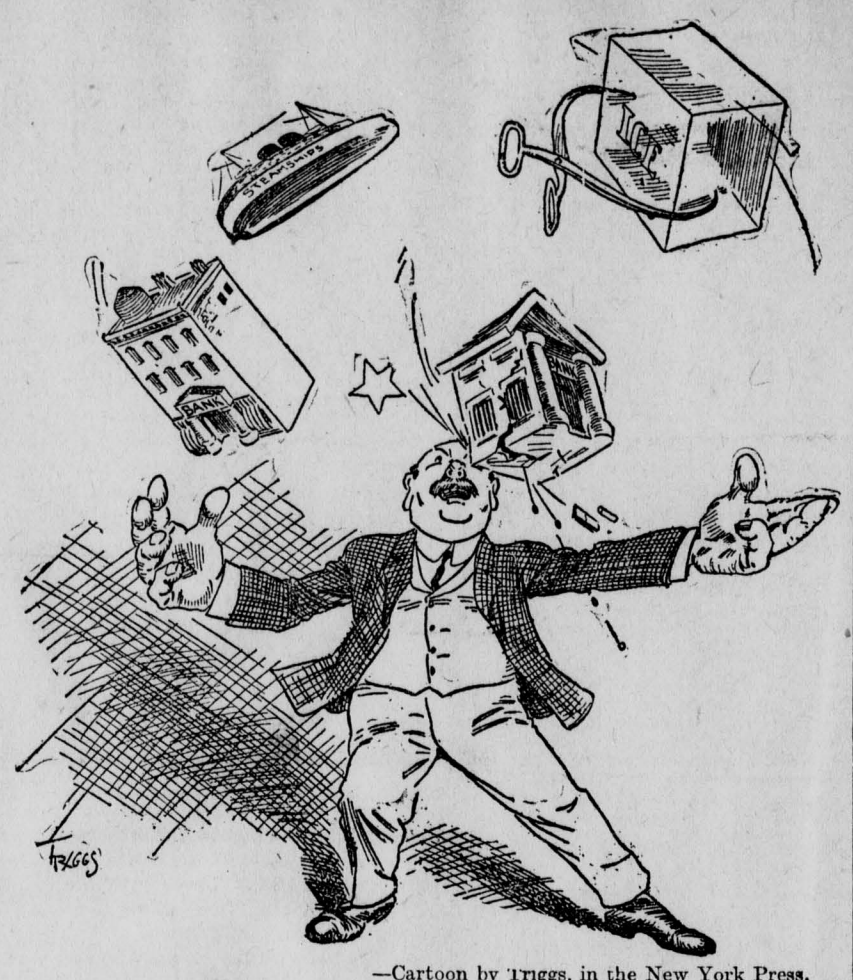
Kentucky Governor Pardons a Man Who Was Trying to Protect a Girl.

Frankfort, Ky. — That Governor Willson believes it the duty of a man to kill if necessary to save the honor of a girl who has no protector is set forth in his reasons given for pardoning Green B. Howard, of Harlan County, for killing Jacob Noe while in pursuit of Rena Noe who, it is alleged, had stolen the girl from Howard's house to marry her to a man whose character Howard did not think would stand up.

Tobacco Interest Protests.

At the revision hearing in Washington, D. C., American growers protested against any reduction of the tariff on tobacco.

EVEN AN EXPERT LETS SOMETHING DROP ONCE IN A WHILE.



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

LATE EVENTS MEAN A MODERN CHINA

Prof. Hirth Calls Chinese Born Parliamentarians--Predicts Progress.

New York City.—Friedrich Hirth, Professor of Chinese in Columbia University, who as a lifelong student of the Chinese people, their language and literature, is considered one of the best authorities living on Chinese topics, gave it as his opinion that the death of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor meant the opening of an entirely new and better era which would benefit not only China but the other nations of the world. He thought affairs in China would from now on advance rapidly toward European ideals, and though progress will be less rapid than in Japan, China would in thirty or even twenty years be transformed into a nation on an equal footing with the other great nations of the world.

Professor Hirth had no belief in the report that foul play had entered into the death of the Dowager or the Emperor. In regard to the general attitude of the influential parties and individuals toward the new rule, he said:

"I think the events of the next few weeks or days will determine the question of bloodshed or peace. I think that both Liberals and Conservatives are ready to wait quietly in order to see what course the Government will take. Prince Chun is a Liberal, and he has enough followers, I think, among the really dangerous party, the overardent Liberals, who might be called the Anarchistic party, to avert any trouble from them.

"Prince Chun, I believe, is an able man. He has visited Germany on a diplomatic mission. He alone of those who have come into great power in China has seen Europe; that single fact should be enough to show in what direction his rule will tend."

Speaking in a general way of the death of Emperor and Dowager he said:

"It appears to me a very beneficial thing for China. The antagonistic relations between the two and the control by the Dowager of the Emperor roused great dissatisfaction among the Liberals, who had rested their hopes on the Emperor.

"Yet Tsi-An played a valuable part It almost seems she saved the nation in 1898, when by a coup d'etat the young Emperor tried to crowd on China in twenty days changes which the nation would have needed as many years to digest.

"Yet, the Emperor being highly appreciated by the party of reform and progress, her seizure of the reins of Government and suppression of new ideas cast a gloom over the spirit of the empire. And little as we know the new characters on the Chinese stage, it is fair to believe that both extremes—conservative and progressive—will hold themselves in check and will wait to see where the Government is tending. All depends on events; it is impossible to state what will happen; one can only speak of probabilities.

"But the tendency, whether calm or violent, will, I feel sure, be toward liberalism. These two deaths have cleared the course for China. There is much talk of antagonism toward Manchu rule, yet that antagonism is a thing of recent years; it has been greatly heightened by the relations between the Emperor and his aunt, the Dowager. I believe now that that antagonism will calm down for the time, and will, if the new Government gives satisfaction, die out.

"The talk is of a Constitutional Government. I think, and have always thought, the Chinese well fitted for it. They have always appeared to me to be born parliamentarians. Certainly they are as well fitted for liberal institutions as any Oriental nation—better fitted than the Turks or Persians, as well fitted, I think, as the Japanese. But I believe they will model their Government on the Japanese Government, and that the stages of their progress generally will be peaceful.

"The present Government has a strong liberal party behind it, and the radicals are too much in the minority now to do any harm. So many strong men, both liberal and radical, are with the Government that I do not foresee a serious outbreak."

VOODOO SIGN CAUSED SUICIDE.

Superstitious Test Applied to a Man Accused of Murder Drives Him to Death--Red Stain on the Weapon, Mistaken For Blood, is Really Rust.

Monticello, Ark. — Suspicion of murder having been confirmed against him in the eyes of his neighbors by a voodoo test, Louis Hursh, a farmer, cut his throat and died in the presence of the Coroner's jury.

Samuel Haywood was the man whose murder was under investigation. He was called to his front door at night and killed with a charge of buckshot. His wife had but a fleeting glance at the assassin and could give no clew to his identity.

Hursh was questioned about the crime at the inquest, but protested that he had no knowledge of it. Members of the family swore that he was at home when the shot was fired, and Hursh apparently had been eliminated from the list of suspects when one of the jurymen, an aged negro, spoke up.

"Try the voodoo test on him," urged the negro.

"What's that?" inquired the Coroner.

"Get Hursh's gun and fire it off again while he is standing by. If he did the murder the gun will sweat blood."

The Coroner was disinclined to take this step, but others urged it on him and he finally consented. Hursh declared that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the test was applied or not. He told where his gun would be found, and it was brought into court.

The Coroner and jury adjourned to the woods near by, and the gun was loaded and discharged. Hursh stood by, apparently careless of the results.

Following the firing of the gun the jurymen crowded around it to examine it for the sign. A murmur arose among them, and the suspense was more than the prisoner could bear. He turned to the gun to examine it, and the man who had suggested the voodoo test pointed to a red stain near the muzzle of the weapon. Hursh became agitated and seemed on the point of making a dash for liberty when he was seized by a deputy.

Without further investigation the party filed back into the court room, where in a few moments the jury held Hursh responsible for the killing, and Coroner Lewis signed the commitment.

When the prisoner saw that he was to be sent to jail on the strength of the voodoo test he took a sharp knife from his pocket and with one stroke ended his life.

Subsequently more careful examination of the red stain on the muzzle of the gun was made and beyond any doubt it was established to be nothing but rust.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ 28½	@$	30½
Firsts	25	@	28
Seconds	22	@	24
State dairy, good to choice	24	@	27
Factory, seconds to firsts	18½	@	20

BEANS.

Marrow, 1908, choice	—	@	2 45
Medium, 1908, choice	2 30	@	2 32½
Red kidney, 1908, choice	—	@	2 45
Yellow eye, 1908, choice	2 90	@	3 00
Pea, 1908, choice	2 30	@	2 32½
Black turtle soup, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Lima, Cal	3 05	@	3 10

CHEESE.

State, full cream	14	@	15
Small	—	@	13¾
Part skims, fair to good	7	@	7½
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	48	@	50
State—Fair to choice	35	@	45
Western—Firsts	33	@	34

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—King, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Greenings, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Pears—Keiffer, per bbl	1 00	@	3 50
Grapes—Concord, per basket	12	@	16
Catawba, per basket	12	@	16
Niagara, per basket	10	@	12
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	7 00	@	11 00
Jersey, per crate	2 25	@	2 75

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb	—	@	12½
Fowls, per lb	—	@	11½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	15
Ducks, per lb	11	@	12
Geese, per lb	10	@	10½
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	16	@	19
Broilers, Phila., per lb	—	@	22
Fowls, per lb	10	@	14
Cocks, per lb	—	@	9
Ducks, Western, per lb	8	@	14
Geese, Western, per lb	6	@	12
Squabs, per dozen	75	@	3 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	85
Nos. 3 to 1, per 100 lb	65	@	80
Clover, per 100 lb	50	@	70
Straw, long rye, per 100 lb	80	@	90

HOPS.

State, 1908, prime to choice	13	@	14½
Medium to good	10	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1908, choice	—	@	11
Medium to good, 1907	4	@	7

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Jersey, per bbl	1 75	@	2 10
Sweets, per basket	50	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per box	—	@	1 50
Egg plant, per box	2 00	@	4 00
Squash, per bbl	60	@	1 25
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	2 50
Peppers, per bbl	50	@	1 50
Cabbages, per 100	3 00	@	6 00
String beans, per basket	1 00	@	2 25
Onions, L. I., per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 00	@	1 50
Jersey, red, per bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Beets, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Carrots, per bbl	60	@	1 25
Spinach, per bbl	60	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per basket	2 00	@	3 00
Lima beans, per basket	1 00	@	3 50
Cauliflower, per bbl	75	@	3 50
Lettuce, per basket	25	@	1 25
Celery, per doz. stalks	15	@	50
Pumpkins, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Turnips, white, per bbl	50	@	1 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	3	@	12
Parsnips, per bbl	75	@	1 12
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 25	@	1 50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	4 70	@	5 10
Spring patents	5 40	@	6 50
Wheat, No. 2 red	1 12⅜	@	1 13⅝
No. 1 Northern Duluth	—	@	1 16⅜
Corn, No. 2	71	@	71½
Oats, mixed	53½	@	54
Clipped white	55½	@	61
Rye, No. 2 Western	—	@	83¼
Lard, city	—	@	9⅛

GAME.

Quail, per doz	—	@	3 50
Woodcock, per pair	1 25	@	1 50
Plover, per doz	3 00	@	3 50
Rail birds, per doz	75	@	1 00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, pair	2 00	@	2 50
Mallard, per pair	1 25	@	1 50
Ruddy, per pair	75	@	1 10
Venison, saddles, per lb	28	@	35
Rabbits, per pair	20	@	25
Jack rabbits, per pair	65	@	75

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	10¾
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	13½
Country dressed	6	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 50	@	4 12½
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	6 12½
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	4 60	@	5 90
Country dressed, per lb	7½	@	8¼

CONFIDENCE IS RESTORED.

Reports of Business Resumption From All Parts of the Country.

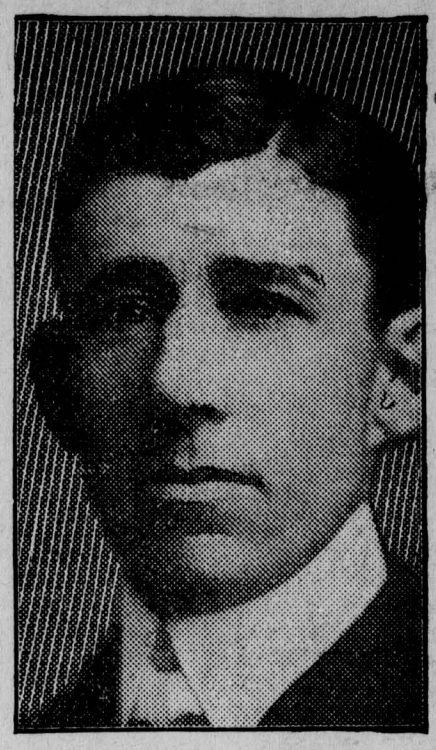
New York City.—From every quarter of the country come reports of idle factories resuming and of half complements of employes being lifted to full complements. The American Industries notes that by January 1, in the 13,000 industrial plants of the country employing 100 men or more, 500,000 more employes will be busy than on November 1. The railroads, after holding off for a year and not buying a spike unless absolutely needed, are in the market again for new equipment — according to Vice-President Brown, of the New York Central—for $240,000,000 worth. Allowing for exaggeration, and assuming that many hopes will not be realized, it is, nevertheless, clear that a fundamental change has come. The business men of the country have been waiting for a sign, and at last one has come to them with which they are satisfied. The re-employment this time is not merely by proclamation. Confidence is restored—this is the new fact of the business situation.

★ ★ ★ ★

Starch Factories.

The starch factories this season have been forced to pay more than usual for their potatoes, the amount of inferior tubers being much smaller than in past years.

PE-RU-NA AS A LAST RESORT



MR. WM. F. VAHLBERG.

Mr. William F. Vahlberg, Oklahoma City, Okla., writes:

"One bottle of Peruna which I have taken did more toward relieving me of an aggravated case of *catarrh of the stomach* than years of treatment with the best physicians.

"I had *given up hopes* of relief, and only tried Peruna as a last resort.

"I shall continue using it, as I feel satisfied it will effect an *entire and permanent cure.*

"I most cheerfully recommend Peruna to all who may read this."

Peruna is usually taken as a last resort. Doctors have been tried and failed. Other remedies have been used. Sanitariums have been visited. Travel has been resorted to.

At last Peruna is tried. Relief is found.

This history is repeated over and over again, every day in the year. It is such results as this this give Peruna its unassailable hold upon the people. We could say nothing that would add force to such testimonials as the above. That people who have had catarrh and have tried every other remedy available, find relief in Peruna, constitutes the best argument that could be made.

The Ideal Short and Tall Woman.

There is no longer a perfect type of woman, such as the Greeks admired. There is the ideal short woman and the ideal tall woman, but they are very different. Artists say that the short woman should measure as follows: Height, five feet four inches; neck, twelve and one-half inches; bust, thirty-six inches; waist, twenty-one inches; hips, thirty-seven inches; round the largest part of the forearm, below the elbow, eleven inches, which should gradually taper to six inches around the wrist. Here are the proportions of the correct tall woman: Height, five feet eight and one-half inches; bust, thirty-six inches; waist, twenty-five inches; hips, forty-two inches; top of arm, fourteen inches; wrist, six inches; thigh, twenty-two inches; calf, fourteen inches; ankle, nine inches.—New York World.

For Snapshots.

An album of brown paper in which to stick all one's photographs is a most useful thing. A friend of mine has one—merely sheets of brown paper tied together at the back with ribbon ties, and with tiny slits into which the corners of the photographs can be fixed.—Home Chat.

Gas engines are rapidly replacing the steam engine in smaller factories. They give twice as much power for the same quantity of fuel.

NEW LIFE

Found in Change to Right Food.

After one suffers from acid dyspepsia, sour stomach, for months and then finds the remedy is in getting the right kind of food, it is something to speak out about.

A N. Y. lady and her young son had such an experience, and she wants others to know how to get relief. She writes:

"For about fifteen months my little boy and myself had suffered with sour stomach. We were unable to retain much of anything we ate.

"After suffering in this way for so long I decided to consult a specialist in stomach diseases. Instead of prescribing drugs, he put us both on Grape-Nuts, and we began to improve immediately.

"It was the key to a new life. I found we had been eating too much heavy food which we could not digest. In a few weeks after commencing Grape-Nuts I was able to do my housework. I wake in the morning with a clear head and feel rested and have no sour stomach. My boy sleeps well and wakes with a laugh.

"We have regained our lost weight and continue to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meals. We are well and happy and owe it to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TOBACCO GROWERS WHIP THE TRUST

American Company Finally Agrees to Pay Price Demanded.

TOTAL MAY REACH $14,000,000

Deal Just Closed Means the End of Night Rider Outrages in State of Kentucky — Nearly 80,000,000 Pounds Held in the Burley Pool.

Louisville, Ky.—The Tobacco Trust has been whipped to a finish and made to bow down to the Burley Tobacco Society. Some of the members of that organization unofficially formed the bands of marauders known as night riders, who resorted to arson and murder to attain their ends.

By a deal between the Burley Tobacco Society and the American Tobacco Company, closed lately, the 1906 and part of the 1907 crop of tobacco, involving 80,000,000 pounds, becomes the property of the American Tobacco Company at a cost of almost $14,000,000. The average price per pound for the 1906 crop was twenty and a half cents and seventeen cents for the 1907 crop. There is great rejoicing in Kentucky among the night riders and those who sympathize with them. It is considered a decisive victory for the night riders and will end the marauding in Kentucky.

The Burley Tobacco Society is an organization that comprises about fifty-five counties in the northern and central portions of Kentucky, and has in its membership all tobacco raisers. These growers pooled all of their crops of 1906 and 1907 and the organization was controlled exactly like any corporation or trust would be, that is, by officers and an executive board. Tobacco raising in the Burley district is very arduous work, and employs the time of the farmer practically the year round. It is estimated that it requires at least a price of eight cents a pound for a farmer to realize any profit on raising Burley tobacco.

The tobacco growers, knowing that the trust was realizing at least from forty cents to $1 for the Burley tobacco after it was manufactured for consumption, decided, as a last resort, to organize against trust prices. This they did, with the result that by this deal they received an average of nearly nineteen cents a pound for their tobacco, thus attesting that they have gained their point. This was done by curtailing the production and not raising a crop this year.

TOM L. JOHNSON POOR.

Cleveland's Mayor Says Fine Home and Autos Must Go.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who for years has been credited with possessing a large fortune, announced that he had lost everything and would be compelled to give up his handsome home in Euclid avenue and move into smaller and less expensive quarters. The Mayor also stated that he would give up his automobiles and other luxuries, because he could no longer afford to keep them.

His fortune was wrecked, the Mayor declared, by his devotion to the affairs of the estate of his dead brother Albert, who was heavily interested in traction properties in the East. After Albert's death it was suggested to Mayor Johnson that he resign as Mayor and take up the management of Albert's estate.

It is said Mr. Johnson has recently lost approximately $400,000 in connection with his interests at Lorain, Ohio.

DR. ROYCE ON FOOTBALL.

"Result Unfavorable to Best Moral Education of Youth," He Says.

Boston, Mass.—The declaration that "the prevalent result of football is not favorable to the best moral education of the great body of our youth," is made by Professor Josiah Royce, of the department of philosophy at Harvard, in a long article in the football number of the Harvard Illustrated Magazine. In his article Professor Royce says further:

"It does not train loyalty to see another man's bones broken. Among the spectators it makes a loyal life and practical love of loyalty impossible as far as the conduct and spirit and results of these public displays are concerned."

LANDSLIDE FOLLOWS FATAL GAS EXPLOSION

Half a Block Slips Into 48-Foot Trench in Brooklyn.

LABORERS PERISH IN FLOOD

Bursting Water Main Inundates Excavation—Men, Women and Children Go Down Under Water and Earth in Gold Street Sewer.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Twenty-two lives are believed to have been sacrificed in an unusual accident in a sewer trench in Gold street, this borough. Half of the block in Gold street, between York and Front streets, fell into a forty-eight-foot trench after a gas explosion that wrecked a twenty-four-inch main and loosed thousands of gallons of water. Men, women and children walking on the sidewalk slid into the excavation and were drowned or were burned by a gas flame that rose eighty feet above the pavement and burned for twenty minutes before the Brooklyn Union Gas Company shut it off.

Exact knowledge as to the number that perished will not be had until the big trench is pumped clear of water. The accident is one of the most unusual in the city's history. The street is in such a condition that Deputy Chief Lally, of the Fire Department, refused to permit his men to work at night in the trench, and issued an order that no attempt at recovery of bodies be made until 7 o'clock next morning. If there are twenty-one buried in the mass of sand, timber and water, there is not a chance for getting any out alive. One body is out of the trench.

More than half the block has gone down from building line to building line, and the foundations of the old-fashioned frame houses that line the block are washed by water.

Among the dead is Frederick Scheffmeier, of the Brooklyn Sewer Bureau, who went into the trench to inspect the work on the thirteen-foot sewer at 9 o'clock a. m. Scheffmeier was overwhelmed by the flood of water released from the burst main. Four carpenters employed by Haggerty & Rogers, of Manhattan, the contractors, were swept through the finished section of the sewer to the bulkhead at the end of Gold street and climbed out almost drowned. They collapsed on reaching the surface, and were cared for by one of the six ambulance surgeons who responded to calls.

The known dead are:

Samuel Abrams, fifty-four years old; body recovered.

Gustave Anderson, foreman carpenter.

Francis Armando, laborer, Brooklyn.

Jacques Armando, brother of Francis, also a laborer.

Emil Bachman, carpenter.

John Brady, six years old.

Vincent Doherty, seven years old.

Charles Farrell, foreman laborer.

Felix Green, carpenter, Manhattan.

Gustave Lane, carpenter, Manhattan.

Charles Nelson, carpenter.

Frederick Scheffmeier, city sewer inspector, Brooklyn.

Gustave Wallo, carpenter.

The unknown dead are:

Two Italian laborers.

A woman.

The injured are:

Dominick Labonio, laborer; scalp wounds.

Archie Gunochio, laborer; lacerations of face and scalp.

The cause of the catastrophe probably will never be absolutely known, though the general belief is that it was the result of the accumulation of illuminating gas in the sewer trench and some of its pockets.

CLOSES "MOTHER'S ROOM."

Thousands of Christian Scientists Have Made It a Shrine.

Boston, Mass.—By order of the board of directors the "mother's room" in the original part of the great Christian Science tabernacle in the Back Bay has been shut to the public, curious or devout, without a single explanation being given as to the reason.

Ever since the original church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was dedicated, the "mother's room" has been one of which thousands of the devout made a shrine. At first it was open to the public at all times, then it was decided to open it only on three days a week.

Korea's Captive Emperor.

There has scarcely ever been a more pitiful figure in history than that of the ex-Emperor of Korea, who, since his deposition by the Japanese conquerors of his country, has been kept a virtual prisoner. At the time of his forced abdication of the throne, the ruler was wealthy, his fortune being estimated at $40,000,000. But all that money has been turned into the public treasury, and to-day the ex-Emperor is a pauper, living in a small cottage in one of the palace inclosures at Seoul. He is closely guarded by Japanese police and spies, and nobody is allowed to communicate with him except in their presence, says Leslie's Weekly. Even his son, who now occupies the throne, is not allowed to visit him except under Japanese escort. It is explained that these precautions are taken by the Japanese because the ex-Emperor is suspected of inspiring the acts of insurrection recorded from time to time in various parts of the kingdom.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Answer.

A rather pompous looking deacon in a certain city church was asked to take charge of a class of boys during the absence of the regular teacher. While endeavoring to impress upon their young minds the importance of living a Christian life, the following question was propounded:

"Why do people call me a Christian, children?" the worthy dignitary asked, standing very erect and smiling down upon them.

"Because they don't know you," was the ready answer of a bright-eyed little boy, responding to the ingratiating smile with one equally guileless and winning.—Lippincott's.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

NO SKIN WAS LEFT ON BODY.

Baby was Expected to Die with Eczema—Blood Oozed Out All Over Her Body—Now Well—Doctor Said to Use Cuticura.

"Six months after birth my little girl broke out with eczema and I had two doctors in attendance. There was not a particle of skin left on er body, the blood oozed out just anywhere, and we had to wrap her in silk and carry her on a pillow for ten weeks. She was the most terrible sight I ever saw, and for six months I looked for her to die. I used every known remedy to alleviate her suffering, for it was terrible to witness. Dr. C—— gave her up. Dr. B—— recommended the Cuticura Remedies. She will soon be three years old and has never had a sign of the dread trouble since. We used about eight cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment. James J. Smith, Dumid, Va., Oct. 14 and 22, 1906."

A Chicago woman has applied for her seventh divorce.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

The treasures of the Louvre are now guarded by watchdogs.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

A Sound Sleep.

"Morning, morning!" said paterfamilias genially as he entered the breakfast room. "I've had a splendid night. Slept like a top!" His wife agreed with him. "You did," she responded grimly—"like a humming top!"—Philippines Gossip.

Lame Back Prescription.

Considerable discussion is being caused among the medical fraternity by the increased use of whiskey for lame back rheumatism. It is an almost infallible cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following formula is effective: "To one-half pint of good whiskey add one ounce of Toris Compound and one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

Toris Compound is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, but it as well as the other ingredients can be had from any good druggist.

South Russia has among its valuable minerals rock salt, coal, coprolites, kaolin, sands for glass making and other purposes, manganese and iron ores, the latter being easily first in importance, free of phosphorus and with little sulphur.

PILES Sample treatment RED CROSS Pile and Fistula Cure and Book sent by mail FREE.

REA CO., DEPT. B. 4 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

This woman says she was saved from an operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lena V. Henry, of Norristown, Ga., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I suffered untold misery from female troubles. My doctor said an operation was the only chance I had, and I dreaded it almost as much as death.

"One day I read how other women had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I decided to try it. Before I had taken the first bottle I was better, and now I am entirely cured.

"Every woman suffering with any female trouble should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Make Your Own Picture Puzzles FOR CHRISTMAS

Retain these for home use or **make $1 profit a day** by selling to your friends. Thousands of boys, girls and adults are getting an income by so doing. Excepting the scissors

I Send You All Necessary Materials

which in one and one-half hours can easily be made into five complete Picture Puzzles, all different and in colors. Some are copies of foreign pictures. As you can quickly sell same from 15 to 40 cents each, you can readily make a profit of $1.00 per day by buying outfits to make complete Puzzles, with full instructions and one Puzzle all cut out for sample. So you will get in all 6 Puzzles for $1.00 postpaid—1 made, 5 not cut.

B. A. PAGE,
38 White Street - New York City

P. S.—Store merchants can apply for gross lot prices

SKREEMER SHOE

FOR MEN. The top of a shoe determines its style. It's the part your foot rests upon that demands the proper lines to assure ease and comfort. The difference between SKREEMER shoes and others lies in the fact that they are made on a special, natural foot-form model. They fit exactly, and for that reason are absolutely comfortable. Look for the label. If you do not find these shoes readily, write us for directions how to secure them.

FRED. F. FIELD CO., Brockton, Mass.

MADE BY FRED F. FIELD CO. BROCKTON, MASS. U.S.A.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c. package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy Illinois.

After twenty-five years of operation of the postal savings bank of India the depositors number 1,190,220 and the deposits amount to $49,223,283.

BED-BOUND FOR MONTHS.

Hope Abandoned After Physicians' Consultation.

Mrs. Enos Shearer, Yew and Washington Sts., Centralia, Wash., says:

"For years I was weak and run down, could not sleep, my limbs swelled and the secretions were troublesome; pains were intense. I was fast in bed for four months. Three doctors said there was no cure for me and I was given up to die. Being urged, I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Soon I was better and in a few weeks was about the house, well and strong again."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

An Example.

As the teacher read out to her class a portion of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe" she came upon the word "eloped." "Now, which little boy," she asked, "can tell me what the word 'eloped' signifies?" A dead silence following, she explained. "It means 'ran away,' 'carried away,'" she explained. "Do you understand? Well, and which little boy can now give me a sentence with the word 'eloped' in it?" "I can, miss," answered a small boy at the back of the classroom. "Mr. Green's dog has eloped wiv my farver's dinner."—

Young Hoodlums.

The Worcester Gazette declares there is an unwhipped gang of youngsters in that city, found in nearly every quarter, and so slightly restrained by the police that they are rapidly being molded into the stuff from which roaring mobs are made. It is to be feared that Worcester is not alone in the possession of such a gang. Probably a duplicate could be found in any city of the Commonwealth, and no town of any size is free from a similar if smaller group of youthful disturbers. It is generally agreed that the responsibility for the existence of such gangs rests on the mollycoddling spirit of the time, which is reflected in some of the fool legislation relative to juvenile offenders now on the statute book.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.

Trimmed with fifteen ostrich feathers, each measuring two yards, the hat to be worn by Miss Madge Temple at the London Coliseum, is valued at $600. N. Y.—48

There are now in the schools of New York City nearly 26,000 more pupils than there were one year ago.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Clears The Voice

Sold by Druggists

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

HELP FOR WOMEN Insist on Having Dr. MARTEL'S Preparation The Standard Remedy. AT DRUGGISTS. Send for book, "Relief for Women." FRENCH DRUG CO., 30 W. 32d St., N. Y. City.

RHEUMATISM now curable; thousands cured; results speedy; guarantee given; price low. Write quick. THE WRIGHT MED. CO., Peru, Ind.

BAD SHORTAGE OF XMAS TREES

Forest Fires Did It, and Result Will Be a Rise in Price—Trees Ready For Cutting That Represented a Market Value of $100,000 Burned.

New York City.—With the peach crop scare forgotten months ago and the oyster crop scare only a clammy ghost, it seemed there would be rest from reports of shortages. But a man came to the front with an announcement which, in its possibilities of widespread gloom, made peach and oyster famines look joyous. If the situation is as bad as he said, Christmas Day in hundreds of thousands of homes will seem as if there were a funeral, or the rent collector had come around again.

Simply, there is going to be the worst shortage of Christmas trees this country has known. The man who said it deals in those trees by wholesale. He asserted the recent forest fires, that swept hundreds of acres in the northern section of Maine, killed off thousands of young trees. Already dealers are in the north woods of Maine, having the trees cut and getting them ready for shipment. A large real estate dealer in Maine says the forest fires destroyed Christmas trees ready for cutting that represented a market value of $100,000.

All "famine" stories, whether of shellfish, fruit or trees, wind up with a certain [illegible] of announcement. It comes wi[illegible]as prediction. It is:

PRICE [illegible] R.

PISO'S

CHRONIC CHEST COMPLAINTS

of the most serious character have been permanently cured with Piso's Cure. Coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis and asthma quickly respond to its healing influence. If you have a cough or cold, if you are hoarse or have difficulty with your breathing, get a bottle of Piso's Cure. Immediate benefit follows the first dose. Continued use generally brings complete relief. For nearly half a century Piso's Cure has been demonstrating that the most advanced forms of coughs, colds and chronic chest complaints

CAN BE CURED

25 cts. 25 cts.

CURE

SAND-CLAY HIGHWAYS

As Useful as Macadam Roads For All Practical Purposes.

SIMPLE AND CHEAP TO BUILD

Requires Less Money to Construct Than Any Other Type of Road Except the Earth Kind and Less to Repair.

The office of public roads at Washington has issued a farmers' bulletin, which contains the following reliable information about the construction and value of sand-clay roads:

"The possibilities of the sand-clay road may not be fully realized by the public for a long time to come, still the progress being made in this form of road building in nearly every part of the United States is encouraging. Such benefits as have come to Richland county, S. C.; Pike county, Ala.; Dallas county, Ala.; Cumberland county, S. C., and many other sections throughout the Atlantic and gulf states from the use of sand-clay roads should be a sufficient incentive for a general study of the subject in those parts of the United States where these materials exist in adequate quantities.

"Sand and clay had always been abundant in Pike county, Ala. Still, a combination of the two for road purposes was not thought of until four years ago. At the present time there are nearly 120 miles of sand-clay road in Pike county, which for all practical purposes are as useful as macadam roads and which have cost about one-sixth of the amount standard macadam of the same or less width would cost in this section. With this system the remotest section of the country may be reached.

"At the present rate of improvement every important public road in Pike county will soon be a serviceable highway, over which a wagon loaded with six bales of cotton may be drawn easily and quickly, whereas before the improvement began only small loads were possible. It is important that success like this should be given wide publicity because it carries with it method as well as encouragement. The first thing done in Pike county was to find out which of the clays accessible would make a good road. After this important matter had been decided bonds were issued to raise money to buy equipment. This comprised eight outfits of fourteen to sixteen mules each, wagons, plows, scrapers and hand tools.

CONSTRUCTING A SAND-CLAY ROAD.

"The extent to which this form of road construction can be used in public road improvement throughout the country can hardly be overestimated. In making small repairs to roads if instead of filling mudholes with brush a few loads of sand or gravel from sand bars and gravel beds found along the streams in hilly portions of the country were hauled to the road, permanent improvement would result.

"It has been found that this kind of road is admirably suited to the northwestern part of the United States as well as to the southern, and it is believed that it will be found worthy of more general study than it has ever received heretofore. Its study should be of interest to the public schools in the rural districts of the country. If schoolboys were encouraged to make a sand-clay walk to the schoolhouse, the teacher's task of keeping a clean school building would be sufficiently lessened to make up for the time taken to interest the boys. Besides this actual improvement, a lasting benefit would be given to that community from this simple study of a valuable process. For a large part of the country the sand-clay road is the only road possible or within the reach of the rural districts. It requires less money to build than any other type of road except the earth road and less money to repair. It is simpler in its construction than any other except the earth road and lasts longer with the same amount of repair."

On the subject of cost the bulletin says:

"It is of course impossible to state definitely the cost of this form of construction, as it will be found to vary with the price of labor, the length of haul, the width of roadway and depth and nature of material. If we assume, however, that the clay can be procured within a mile of the road which is to be improved and that the cost of labor is about $1 per day and teams $3 per day, the cost of constructing a twelve foot sand-clay road on a sand foundation, covered with clay to an average depth of six inches, would be approximately for a distance of one mile $579.26.

"According to the experience of this office, the cost of sand-clay construction in the south has been found to range from $200 to $1,200 per mile, in most cases running from $300 to $800. In case changes of grade have to be made, with consequent cuts and fills, the cost would be proportionately greater than the figures given above."

STATE ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Radical Changes Recommended to New York Legislature.

Radical changes in the methods of construction, supervising and maintaining highways in New York state are recommended in the report recently transmitted to the legislature by the special legislative highway investigating committee appointed by the legislature.

The more important recommendations are:

The creation of a department of highways, to consist of three members appointed by the governor, to have supervision of highways, now in the hands of the state engineer.

The recodification of all existing highway laws into one statute and the repeal of all existing laws on this subject.

The establishment of four systems of highway construction, representing two now unknown in this state and continuing in force the present Higbie-Armstrong and Fuller-Plank systems.

Of the four systems of construction proposed perhaps the most radical is the first, which provides for the construction of thirty-five trunk highways, connecting the larger localities of the state and to be built entirely at the expense of the state. At present the state does not undertake the construction of any roads unless the county and towns pay a proportionate share. These thirty-five trunk routes would extend to all parts of the state.

The second and third systems are the present Higbie-Armstrong and Fuller systems, which have long been in operation. The fourth is what is known as the French system and provides for the construction of purely local roads, the expense to be borne by the counties and towns, the state taking no share of the burden.

A bill accompanies the report, but relates only to the highway code. Provision is made for the imposition of a provisional tax on automobiles to defray the cost of maintenance.

SETTLING DUST NUISANCE.

Treatment Used at an Automobile Factory That Improves Roads.

At an automobile factory in Toledo, O., the manufacturers believe they have settled the dust nuisance and pointed a way to a phase of road improvement. The plant covers a large area. At the rear of the factory buildings is a circular speedway, while between the buildings are driveways. These roads are subjected to very severe use from testing cars constantly passing over them, going out and returning to the factory, generally at high speed; heavy traffic of large trucks heavily loaded, touring cars and other vehicles. Naturally these drives and the speedway created lots of dust and required constant repair.

Much experimenting has been done, and the factory people say they have finally hit upon a good treatment which gives excellent results and is very economical. The factory has its own steel treating furnaces, some oil heated, and it is the sediment from the crude oil used in the heaters, sprinkled with an ordinary can over the surface of the roads that has improved the neighborhood of the plant. Three treatments a season, it is said, makes the roadbeds waterproof, lays the dust and prevents ruts and breaking of embankments.

Good Work In Illinois.

President Miller of the Galva (Ill.) Good Roads association stated recently that over twenty-five miles of road had been graded and as much dragged under the auspices of that organization. He said further: "We have specimens of road where the grade was completed in this manner and draintile land where the water line was within one foot of the surface and through which for many years people waded hub deep in mud in the spring and sometimes in the fall when it rained. But these portions of the road are now firm and as good as any we have." He also stated that the highway commissioners had been making contracts with the farmers for dragging their roads at $8 a mile and that the cash system of road working is heartily approved by both the taxpayers and road users.

Beautifying Road Sides.

The Women's State federation of Delaware has begun the work of planting trees for the purpose of beautifying the road leading from the fork in the New Castle causeway to Farnhurst. It is announced that the federation will extend its work to other parts of the state.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Nov. 29, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Home mission. A million a year; our foreign immigrants.—Isa. ii, 1-22.

Isaiah's prophetic description of all the nations of the world gathering together at Mount Zion seems to express in a way the attitude of all nations toward our land. From what part of the globe do they not come to this fair and goodly land, upon which God has bestowed so many blessings? It is true that they come a million strong annually for the temporal and material good that is to be obtained, and yet their very presence here gives us a golden opportunity to bring them to the cross of Christ that they may be saved. God is giving us a foreign mission field at home, and we should take advantage of it, both for their sakes and our own as a nation.

The general tendency up until a short time ago was to look upon this great influx of foreigners, many of them "undesirable citizens," as a menace to our national life and institutions. But this view is fast losing ground. Those who have carefully studied the subject have come to the conclusion that they are to be a blessing rather than a menace or a curse. It is true that they are vast in numbers, yet they scatter over large territories and therefore can do no very great harm. In our large cities the police can take care of them if they become dangerous. On Broad street, in Philadelphia, three brave officers put to flight an Italian mob following the red flag. It is true that many of the adults are illiterate, but their children can and are being educated in our public schools. The improvement even in one generation in this respect is almost incredible. They are mostly industrious and saving and are doing work in our land that Americans would decline today. Many great recent national operations in our country have only been made possible by the presence of this army of workers, who have been willing to wield the pick and shovel above ground or under ground. The present generation does not understand or appreciate our national institutions, but the second and third generations will if properly trained. The perpetuity of a nation depends to a great extent at least upon the constant adding of new blood into the national life. Continual intermarriage among the same race of people causes it to decline physically and mentally. For these reasons the coming generation of the foreigners may be a great factor in the perpetuation of the American people and nation.

In the face of these facts who can declare that foreign immigration, even at a million a year, is any great menace to us? Let us rather consider it otherwise and let state and church in their respective relations to these masses make the way easy for them to become real and true Americans, remembering that our ancestors were once immigrants themselves.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. lii, 1-7; Nah. i, 15; Matt. v, 11, 12; xxviii, 18-20; Acts i, 6-14; Rom. ix, 1-5; x, 14, 15; I Cor. iii, 5-10; Rev. xxii, 17.

Field Secretary Poling.

Ohio has a new field secretary in the person of Rev. D. A. Poling, the son of President Poling of Western Union college, Iowa. He has been a successful pastor and evangelist and for two years served as national field secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition association, appearing before student bodies all over the United States, winning the hearts of the students by his earnestness and eloquence. Mr. Poling is one of the strongest all around college men that the Pacific coast has ever produced. He won high honors in oratory and scholarship, was a leader in athletics and social life and has been prominent in Y. M. C. A. and church work. He is brilliant, forceful and interesting. He is well fitted for the position of field secretary and will prove a great inspiration and blessing to the Endeavorers of Ohio.

REV. D. A. POLING.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

GRANGE CO-OPERATION.

The Foundation Needed For Success and a Few Illustrations.

The grange will do well to give considerable time to the discussion of co-operation in one form or another. This is practical work and something that is needed to be developed in nearly every section of the state. It is one of the most important duties of the state to teach how to buy and sell farm products. A writer in the American Agriculturist of a recent date suggested that the grange in starting in co-operative buying and selling must expect to meet with difficulties.

"But a manager who is honest, shrewd and impartial, who can manage the business in a practical, conservative manner, can pilot the venture over many obstacles that may mean success instead of failure. And then he must have the united support of the members, who must have confidence in each other as well as in the manager.

"As an illustration of co-operation we will take Washingtonville grange of Orange county, N. Y. The village is situated in the heart of the county and is one of the largest milk producing sections of the state. The farms are large and very fertile and occupied by owners who take great pride in their occupation. This grange has a membership of 154. It was incorporated in 1906, with a board of directors of seven members. The present officers are Charles Tuthill, president; George M. Hallock, secretary and treasurer; Roswell Shons, Charles Nicoll, Jesse Mabee, William J. Hudson and J. T. Gerow; capital stock $5,000, divided into shares of $25 each. Goods handled are groceries, hardware, dry goods, feeds, flour, harness, all kinds of farm machinery, rubber goods of all kinds, horse blankets, lap robes, shoes, boots, fertilizers—everything and anything that a farmer wants. Payments are cash and thirty days. Goods are sold to anybody and everybody who has the money, stockholders a certain percentage off, 2 per cent off regular price.

"About 98 per cent of the grange members patronize the store. Five per cent paid for all capital stock and $8,700 worth of goods accumulated from $5,000. The business pays about 20 per cent as well as a reduced cost of goods to the consumer. Three or four men are required to run the store. The manager receives a good salary. Last year's business amounted to $87,650. This year they started a blacksmith shop. So far it is very successful, a saving in first cost of shoeing, and it looks as if it would be a good dividend earning plant.

"The Patrons of the town have learned to co-operate in a $25,000 national bank. They walked right up and subscribed in ninety days and now have $70,000 on deposit, and everybody is pleased. The town has 800 inhabitants. If farmers only could realize how much they could do by co-operation they would lose no time in joining together, thereby creating a financial incentive that would make their occupation more desirable and enhance the value of their homes; also aid them in the disposition of their products."

Another writer in the same paper says: "Until a start is made we shall not know what we have got in our midst, how many hundreds of men the grange has developed into leaders and speakers of marked ability and how many business enterprises there are today that are paying good returns which perhaps for years never paid a dollar in dividends. We cannot hope to jump into a big business at once, nor would it be advisable if we could, but if the farmers of one grange or of one Pomono grange will get down from generalities to specific action, appoint a ways and means committee that shall thoroughly work out a workable plan and follow it through, learning from actual experience the dangers and pitfalls to be avoided and with a united body back of them, throwing out encouragement rather than slurs and sarcasm, then we shall have taken a long step toward the solution of the greatest problem the farmer has to face."

A Good Suggestion.

Squam Lake grange of New Hampshire this year set an example Arbor day which hundreds of granges throughout the land can well emulate. The Patrons turned out in force early in the morning and planted 100 trees along one of the principal streets leading to the grange hall. This contemplated plan had been under consideration for some weeks, and it was carried through without a hitch. The sisters of the Order were on hand to provide refre[illegible]nches and hot coffee. [illegible]improvement on the[illegible] ten years there [illegible]ge in New England would follow this example each year, setting out trees along our highways, remarks the New England Homestead. This work of Squam Lake grange is even more commendable than that done in Providence, R. I., a few weeks ago, when more trees were set in Roger Williams park. In the latter instance the park, already overcrowded with trees, was given still more, while streets entirely destitute of trees were neglected. It is a good thing to plant trees and a still better thing to plant them where they are needed.

As to Initiation Fees.

The question has arisen lately as to whether a person can be received as a member of the grange on payment of less than the regular initiation fee, which is $3 for men and 1 for women and for boys from 14 to 21 and women from 14 to 21 50 cents. The answer is, No. Also relative to legal dues the constitution provides each member shall pay annual dues amounting to 10 cents a month, and no subordinate grange has a legal right to accept less. This is the interpretation of the regulation by the national master.

An "Endeavor" Society.

The great wisdom of the author of the pledge is shown in the use of the word "strive" in it and in the name he gave the society. Much as I esteem the name Christian, I believe it is well the society was not named the Young People's Christian society. To include the word Endeavor in the title shows consummate skill. Very few are worthy of being unqualifiedly called Christians.—Charles M. Fillmore in Jamaica Endeavor Gem.

Plan to Improve Sandy Roads.

In some of the counties in Oklahoma where the roads are sandy the plan has been adopted of improving them by cutting the prairie hay, which has a rank growth along the roadside, and placing it on the roads. The plan is said to work very well, and the roads are very satisfactory to the farmers in hauling their cotton, corn and other products to the markets.

NOVEMBER

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

BUSINESS CARDS.

Myron McClain,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

DR. ROY E. BLACK,

DENTIST.

621 Washington Street
Huntingdon, Pa.

All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS,
Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON PA

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

STAGE ROUTE.

The undersigned will run his hack tri-weekly (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) between Cassville and Mapleton, leaving Cassville at 7.30 a. m. and arriving at Mapleton at 11 a. m.; leave Mapleton for Cassville at 3.15 p. m. Will haul passengers, baggage and freight.

GEO. A. CURFMAN,
Sept. 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

Central Banking Co

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.